

JUNE 30, 1883

THE GRAPHIC

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 709.—VOL. XXVII.

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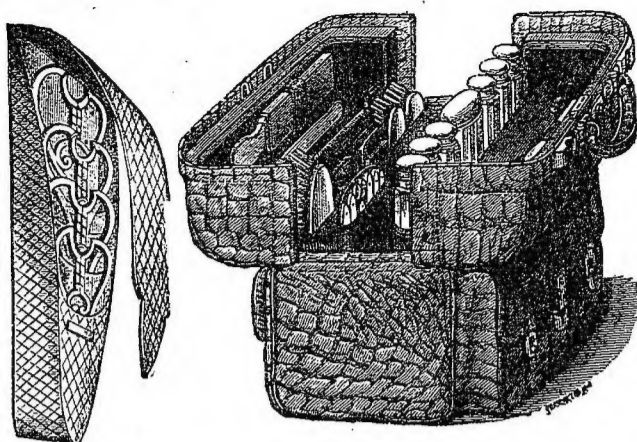
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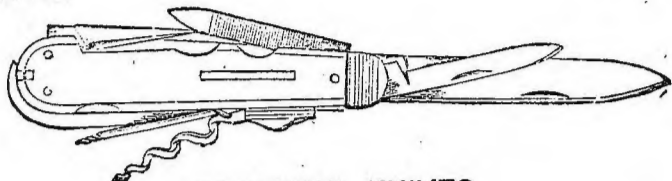
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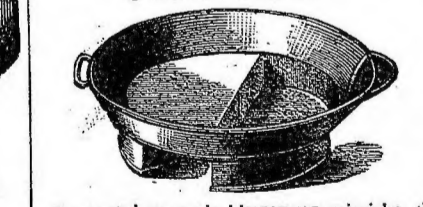
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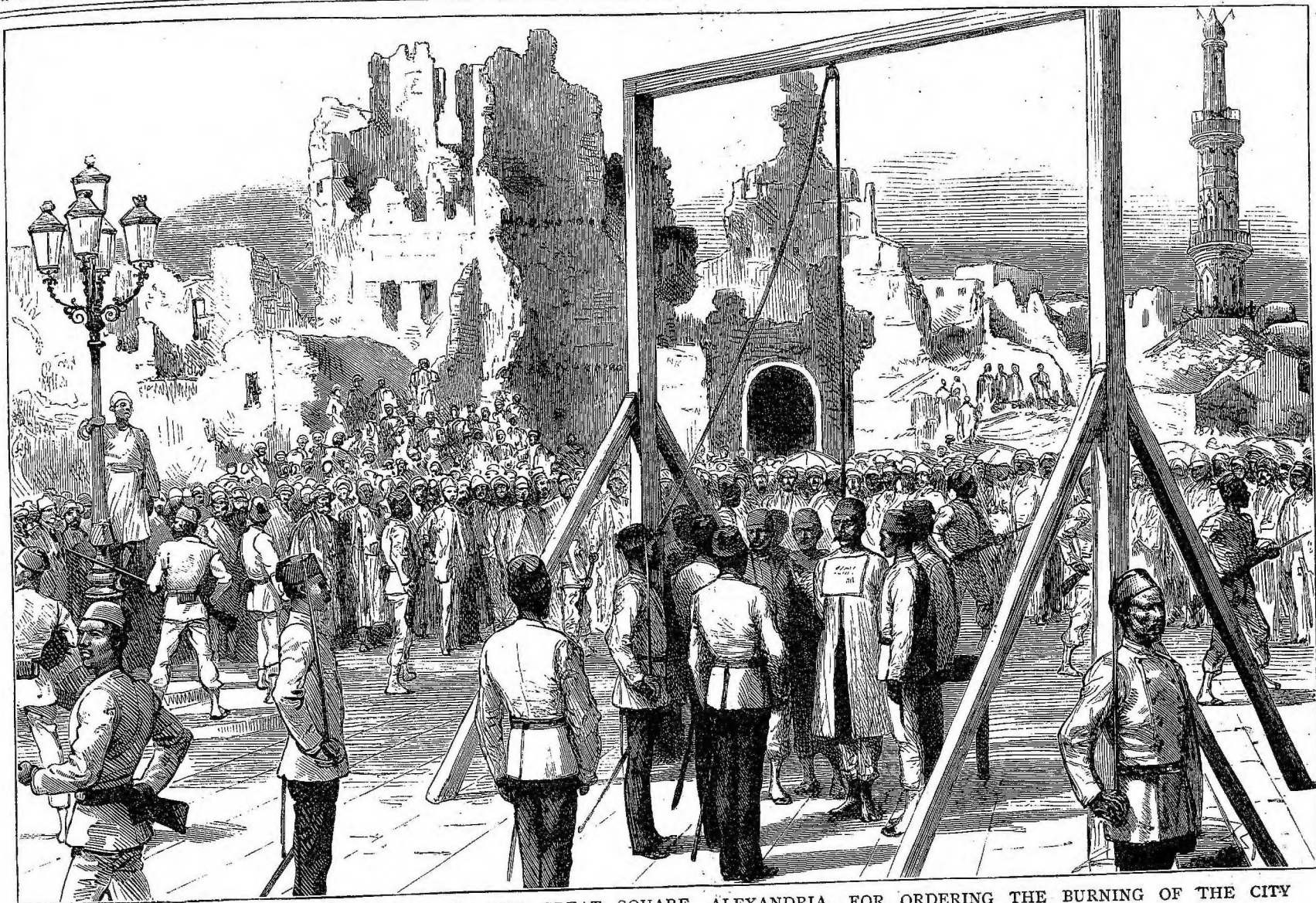
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 709.—VOL. XXVII.
Regd. at General Post Office as a Newspaper

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1883

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SUPPLEMENT

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THE EXECUTION OF SULEIMAN DAOUD IN THE GREAT SQUARE, ALEXANDRIA, FOR ORDERING THE BURNING OF THE CITY



INFANTS' NEEDLE DRILL: (1) Prepare to Thread; (2) Threading; (3) Threaded.—INDUSTRY AND IDLENESS: (4) The Two Apprentices; (5) Victory; (6) Defeat; (7) Needlework from the "Blackboard"; (8) Scientific Cutting Out; (9) Race Against Time—53 Stitches a Minute.

EDUCATION UNDER THE GOVERNMENT CODE—TEACHING NEEDLEWORK BY DEMONSTRATION

Topics of the Week

SLOW LEGISLATION.—The work of the House of Commons still advances very slowly. All parties profess to be anxious to pass a good Bill against corrupt practices; yet the measure introduced by the Government occasions endless debate. It was hoped some time ago, by sanguine politicians, that the Criminal Procedure Bill would be passed during the present Session; but the Committee can hardly be blamed for having declined to attempt the discussion of 122 clauses, regarding which no fewer than 390 notices of amendment had been given. Mr. Buchanan proposed that the abandonment of the measure should be attributed openly to unfair opposition; and this suggestion received the support of half-a-dozen members. The truth is, however, that the Criminal Procedure Bill would have been withdrawn even if it had been treated with perfect fairness; for the subject with which it deals is so complicated that it inevitably gives rise to much difference of opinion. The Corrupt Practices Bill, too, would have made way slowly before the arts of Obstruction were evolved; and generally it ought to be remembered that the legislation of the present day is of a far less simple character than that which occupied the attention of the last generation of politicians. Their chief work was to remove restrictions on individual freedom; now Parliament is constantly asked to consider proposals which tend to limit individual freedom, and which involve the reconsideration of many far-reaching principles. It would be unreasonable, therefore, to expect such rapid progress in the despatch of business as was not uncommon twenty or thirty years ago; and in the end it may be found that the results accomplished are not less effectual for being accomplished cautiously. After all, if the Government succeed in carrying the Corrupt Practices Bill, the Criminal Appeal Bill, the Bankruptcy Bill, and the Agricultural Holdings Bill, besides the measures relating to Wales and Scotland, they will have no reason to complain of a wasted Session, although, of course, their record will not be a particularly brilliant one.

GOING DOWN CHANNEL.—There are some circumstances in connection with the collision between the *Waitara* and the *Hurunui* which take it out of the ordinary run of such accidents. Here were two ships belonging to the same owners, bound for the same country, and quitting the same English port on the same day, coming into contact three days afterwards, some hundreds of miles from the starting point. The night does not appear to have been exceptionally obscure; and, as there was plenty of sea-room at the place where the collision took place, it was not one of those cases in which a skipper prefers to risk a rub against another craft to going ashore. To landsmen the question naturally presents itself as to why the one vessel was not seen from the other at a sufficient distance to enable them to scrape clear. On that head it will be only fair to suspend judgment until the usual inquiry is held. Apart, however, from this particular accident, there is one most fertile cause of collisions between ships going down Channel, with which every master of experience makes his reckoning. This is, that, as a rule, the majority of the crew are in a condition of complete collapse, mind and body, owing to their fierce revelries on shore. Hovering on the verge of *delirium tremens*, they are quite reckless for some days as to what becomes of them. Drink they cannot get, but sleep of a fitful sort may be had if they choose to disobey orders; and, accordingly, no sooner are they put on the look-out than they make themselves up for a snooze. This is so well known that some captains never leave the deck for a moment between nightfall and dawn, the whole way down Channel. In other cases, the mates take look-out duty between them until "blue water" is reached. We do not, of course, say that the *Hurunui* ran into the *Waitara* in consequence of a faulty look-out; but it certainly seems unaccountable that, on a tolerably clear night, they got so close to one another before being seen as to render collision inevitable. It would be a good thing could some sort of quarantine be provided for Jack in which to keep him for two or three days previous to embarkation. But we suppose that would be interfering with the liberty of the subject.

IRISH EMIGRATION.—"No rubbish shot here" seems to be the motto of the Americans. They object, and very naturally, to having cargoes of Irish paupers and ne'er-do-weels cast on their coasts. We also, in our turn, might object to receive the Irish emigrants from America, who land with dynamite and infernal machines in their luggage. But we are an easy-going people, and the shores of England are free to any man that likes to visit them. The *Pall Mall Gazette* deduces, from the American aversion to Irish paupers, that State-aided emigration is not "the short and simple panacea which some good people fancied." We have heard of a "short drink," an American expression, but what is "a short panacea?" The truth is that sympathisers with Irish "nationalism" do not wish to see Ireland healed by any panacea, short or not, except the attainment of all that the Nationalist desires. There is a suppressed conviction that it is cruel to help an Irishman to leave a country where he either cannot or will not make a living. Other people are

forced to leave home by adversity, and no one murmurs, but Celts are sacred, and must not "move on." Still, if State-aided emigration is to be of any real service, it must be a more generous and expensive and well-calculated operation than the mere shunting of paupers on the coast of the land which protects O'Donovan Rossa.

CHOLERA IN EGYPT.—There is hardly a word in any language which impresses the popular imagination so powerfully as the word "cholera." To the modern world the disease is what the Black Death was to mediæval Europe; and the slightest hint of its appearance even in remote regions creates alarm. The news from Damietta immediately caused wide-spread terror in Egypt, and Europeans showed hardly less anxiety to get away than was exhibited about the time of the massacre in Alexandria. In London and Paris a panic was produced among holders of Egyptian securities; and many people foretold that the English troops would soon have to be withdrawn. Fortunately British officials do not readily lose self-control; and it may be hoped that the influence of those of them who are in Egypt will suffice to secure the adoption of the usual sanitary precautions. So far, the Egyptian Government seems to have acted promptly and vigorously; and the Khedive has set a good example by remaining quietly at his post in Cairo. It is improbable that Europe would be exposed to much danger even if the epidemic in Egypt were to become severe; but it would be foolish to overlook the possibility of the disease passing northward and westward in some unforeseen manner. During the present generation England has made vast progress in the application of sanitary methods, and all classes are beginning to understand that a rise or a fall in the death-rate is not the result of mere accident. In all our great cities, however, much remains to be done before it can be said that we have exhausted the resources of science in our attempts to promote public health; and what is now going on in Egypt ought to stimulate our local authorities to fight more strenuously against evil conditions which have wrought so much disaster in past times.

THE ILBERT BILL MEETING.—The tone of the great meeting held at St. James's Hall on Monday to protest against the Ilbert Bill was in keeping with the occasion. All the speakers seemed to recognise that the matter has become far too serious for intemperate talk. There has been a great deal too much of that in India on both sides, and we see the result in a bitter racial quarrel whose limits are undefinable. It is high time, therefore, to bring the controversy down to the level of quiet common sense. Would the natives gain some really splendid results from the passing of the Bill? Nothing of the sort; indeed, one of the strongest pleas put forward by its advocates is that it would give the power of imprisoning Europeans only to the merest handful of natives. Would the Anglo-Indian community, then, suffer to any sensible extent by its enactment? Unquestionably; it seeks to deprive them of a privilege on which they set great store, and in outlying districts the European indigo planter or tea grower would be perpetually harassed by trumped-up criminal charges brought against him by his native enemies. To get him put into prison would be such a sweet revenge that they would never cease from the endeavour, if one of their own race possessed the power of incarcerating the Sahib. Since, therefore, the gain to the natives would be next to nothing, while the loss to the Europeans would be substantial, the practical deduction seems to be that the mischievous measure should be dropped. We are quite aware that this would cause great irritation to the Bengali baboos, who are at the back of the agitation. But, after all, they are not "the people of India," although they have lately taken to speaking in that grand style. The Three Tailors of Tooley Street had just as much right to pose as "the people of England" as these portentous results of our educational high pressure system have to speak on behalf of the multitudinous inhabitants of Hindostan. As to why or wherefore Lord Ripon ever set his hand to such a disturbing programme, we confess that we can only guess at the workings of his mind. Had he known India longer he would have been aware that it is a land where the wisest policy is to "let sleeping dogs lie." Instead of doing this he has promoted a sharp and deep quarrel between the Anglo-Indian community and the educated natives, and at the same time he has set the zemindars and ryots at loggerheads by his land legislation. What class or section of the population then does he purpose to rest on? On the masses? But the masses in India are the ryots, and the ryots are—well, a flock of sheep do not give much strength to their shepherd when wolves come down on the fold.

THE UNIVERSITY MATCH.—The University Match has this year been a fine example of the uncertainty of cricket. No one could possibly have imagined, for example, that Mr. Peake, not one of the bowlers on whom Oxford chiefly relied, could overthrow the wickets of five famous Cambridge bats, at the cost of twenty-five runs. No one could have guessed that simple medium-paced full pitches would prove the bane of batsmen like Mr. Hawke. Again, when Oxford went in on Tuesday, no prophet was required to see that they must fail to make runs. For about five years out of six Oxford has had to play the slow Cambridge bowling on drenched wickets, among broken and shifting lights. This is a task in which they never succeed. It was a mistake to

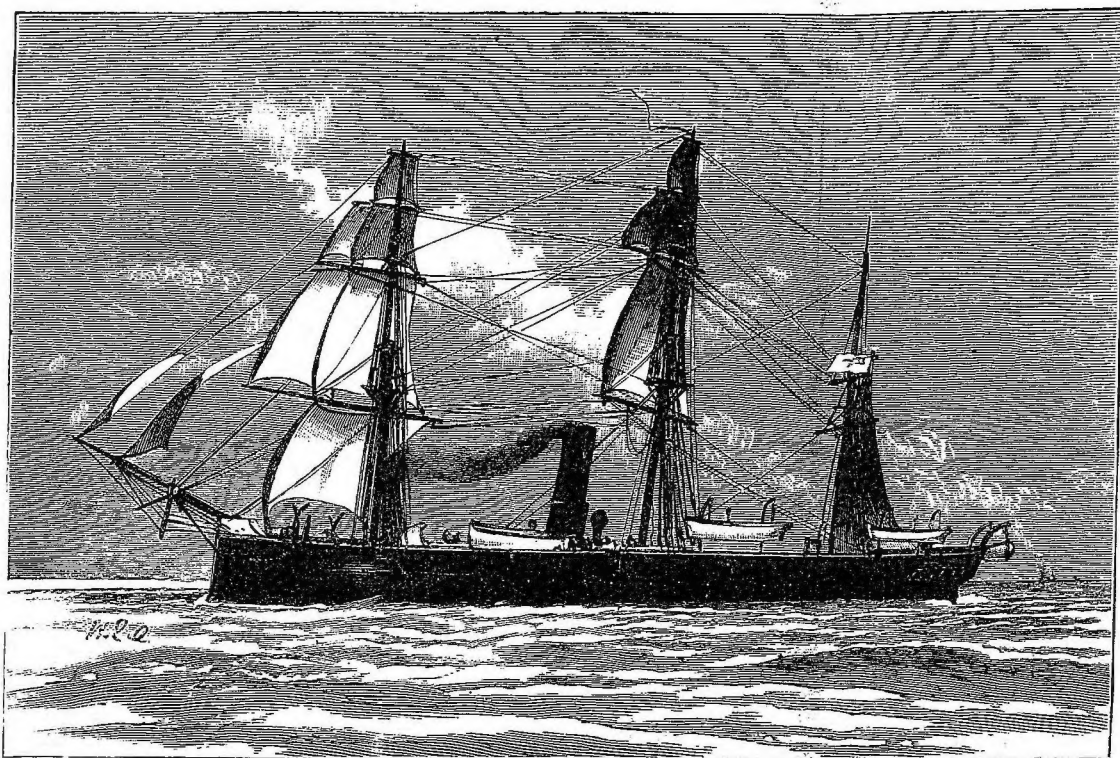
play at all on Tuesday till after luncheon, as the players were driven home by rain every five minutes, and the batsmen could not possibly obtain a sight of the ball. Hence the extraordinary mixture of timidity and rashness which made the innings close for fifty-five. Mr. Page might have played the part of Mr. Turner on the Cambridge side, and stopped the panic, but he, like Mr. Robinson and Mr. Walker, insisted on running himself out. After such a display it was impossible to expect that the telegraph, in Oxford's second innings, would show 100 before the fall of the second wicket. Yet this occurred, and doubtless on a sound wicket Oxford would have made a very fair bid for victory.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.—It is not surprising that the Pope, having obtained important concessions from Prince Bismarck, should have appealed to President Grévy to use his influence on behalf of the Roman Church in France. Probably the authorities at the Vatican are even more afraid of the French Republic than they have ever been of the Prussian Monarchy. It is true that Catholics have been treated at least as harshly in Prussia as in France; but Prince Bismarck's severe measures were always attributed to purely political motives, whereas some French statesmen are accused of persecuting the Church because they hate it as a religious institution. This is certainly not a distinction without a difference; and perhaps it may be said that the cause of the intolerant spirit which has been manifested by the Republican Government is to some extent due to the Roman Church itself. In the days of its supremacy it showed no mercy to its opponents; and now, when its opponents are becoming supreme, they attack it with what were once its own weapons. Every one who wishes well to France must hope, not only that President Grévy will respond in a friendly tone to Pope Leo's letter, but that he will be able to convince his Ministers of the necessity for exhibiting a more charitable temper. It must be admitted that in countries where the Roman Church is powerful it is still apt to assert extravagant claims; but Governments can generally contrive, if they choose, to keep it in check without giving violent offence to peaceful Catholics. Even on the ground of expediency it is important that France should not unnecessarily provoke the Vatican. In any open conflict between the secular and the spiritual powers nearly all Frenchwomen would be on the side of the priests; and we may be sure that the sympathies of Frenchwomen, if strongly excited, would not be without influence on the majority of voters.

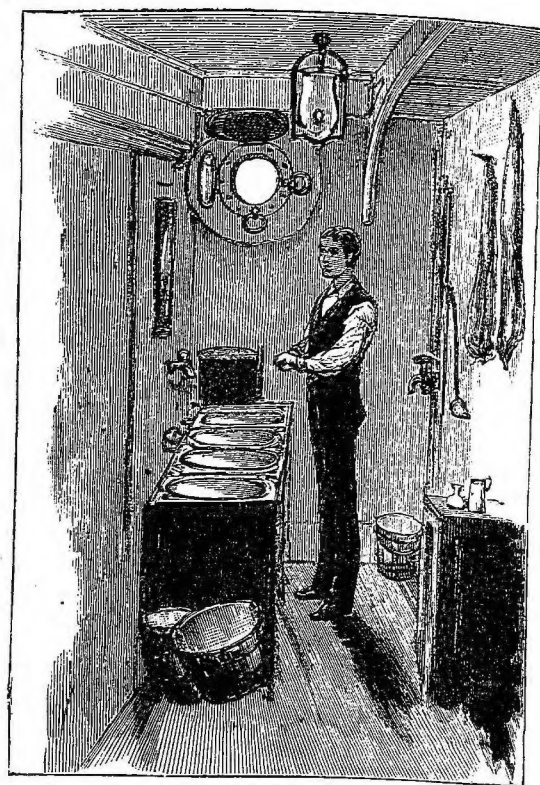
POOR "JO!"—And so, at last, "Jo," the unkempt little mendicant who makes a pretence of sweeping crossings with a worn-out broom, is to be swept into the School Board net. The only remark called for by this gratifying announcement is that it ought to have been made years ago. When the new machinery for educating the masses was first introduced, the public received abundant assurances that the street Arab would be duly cared for. Instead of being tacitly allowed to qualify for the gallows by gutter education, the British pariah was to be taken into the fold, and gradually metamorphosed into an honest, industrious, and fairly educated citizen. Unfortunately, this programme still remains unfulfilled, in spite of the 30,000*l.* per annum expended annually by London ratepayers on the work of enforcing the compulsory clauses of the Education Acts. Whose fault this was we do not care to inquire; perhaps there may be some grounds for the suspicion that the School Board was not particularly anxious to introduce such an objectionable element as "Jo" among its more respectable pupils. However that may be, the public will willingly forget and forgive past neglect, if the Board acts up to its present resolve to proceed against any and every child of school age "who is found begging or receiving alms, or selling or offering for sale, or being in any street or public place for the purpose of so begging or receiving alms" during school hours. Inasmuch, too, as it is highly probable that "Jo" will, on hearing of this edict, hide himself during school hours, and endeavour to carry on his vocation at other times, it would be well for the police to supplement the exertions of the School Board visitors by taking him into custody whenever caught begging. For the poor little wretch himself we have nothing but profound pity. But society cannot, and will not, tolerate any longer the presence in the streets of children who ought to be at school. We have been told, time after time, that the enormous cost of our newer educational machinery will be eventually saved by a proportionate diminution of prison charges. But this prospect can never be realised so long as the criminal classes are furnished with so many recruits from the streets.

MISRULE IN ASIA MINOR.—It is not easy to conceive any kind of event that would be startling enough to arouse the Turkish Government from its apathy. The last Russo-Russian war seemed to most people to convey a tolerably plain warning that the end of the Ottoman Empire, if the old social and political conditions were maintained, could not be very far off. Yet nothing is done to provide against a danger which is obvious to all the world except to the Turks themselves. The condition of Asia Minor was probably never more deplorable than it is at the present moment. According to a well-informed writer in the *Times*, brigands swarm all over the country, each district having a separate band. Brigandage is considered "a respectable, even an honourable, profession;" and if a traveller is caught, the chief of the band into whose hands he falls "negotiates

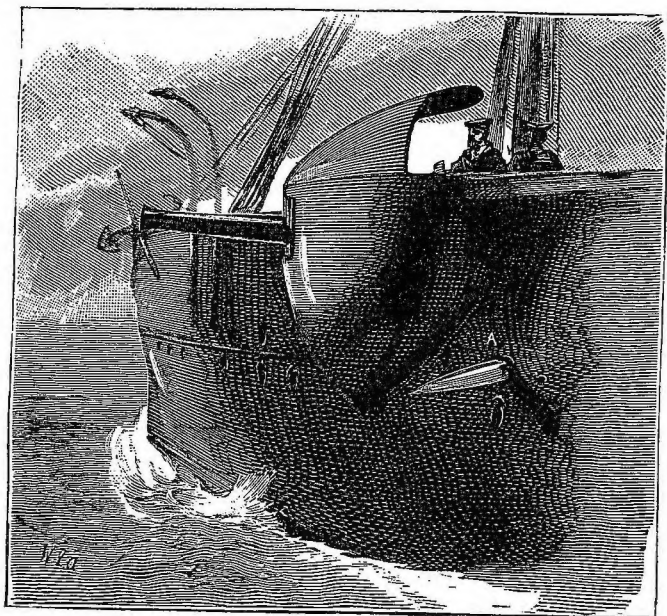
The method of instruction adopted in these classes is similar, viz., by diagrams on black and chequered boards, representing all the stitches in plain needlework, of which there are twenty-two—patching and darning and cutting out, knitting and netting. By this means numbers are more successfully coped with than by individual teaching, and a greater percentage of proficient pupils are made in the given time. Some of the chief difficulties the teacher has before her are disobedience, insubordination, and indolence; and therefore she has to invent punishments and rewards, to suit her different classes (as shown in sketch "Defeat"). Thus, if a teacher be capable, in a very short time she can get her pupils into such perfect discipline as to be able to put them through the



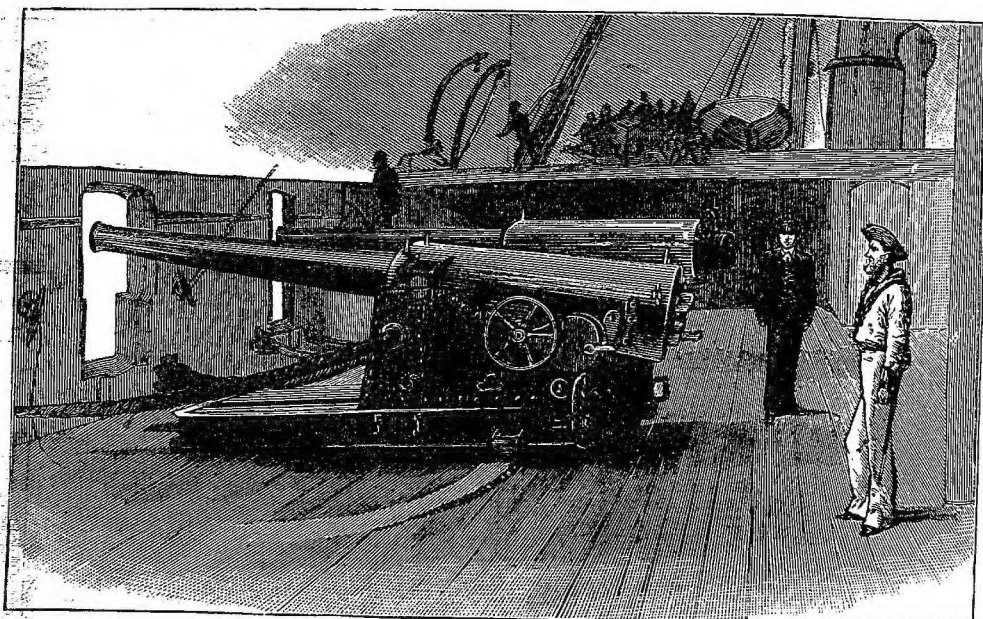
H.M.S. "CANADA"



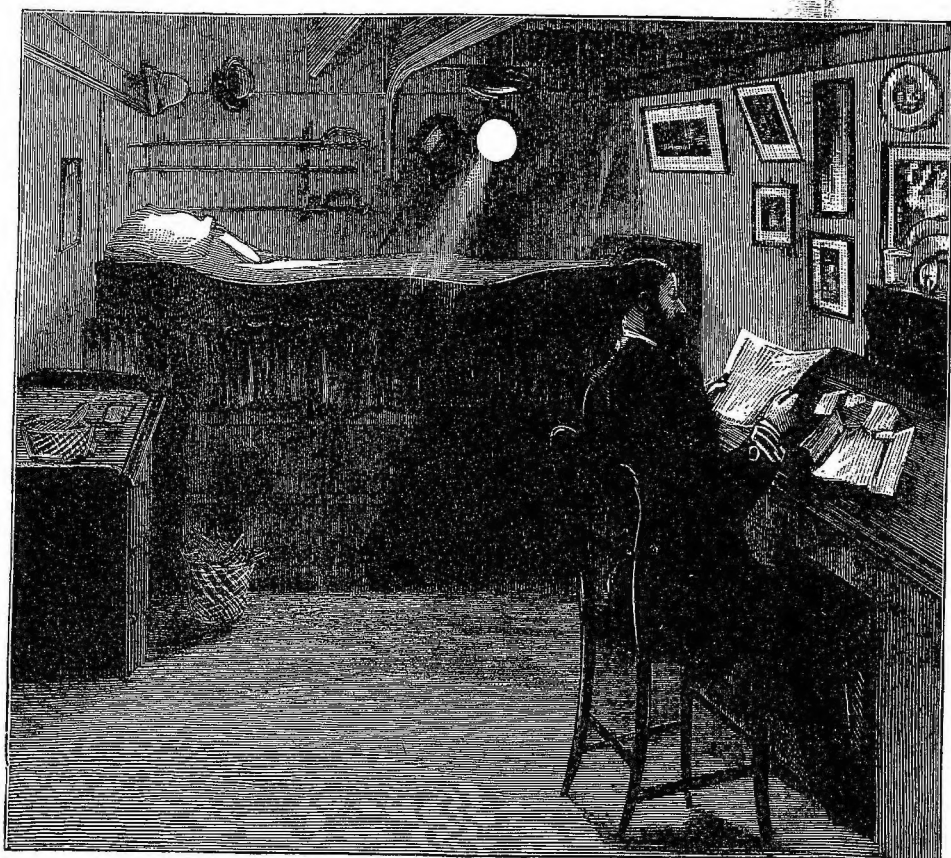
THE MIDDIES' WASH-HOUSE



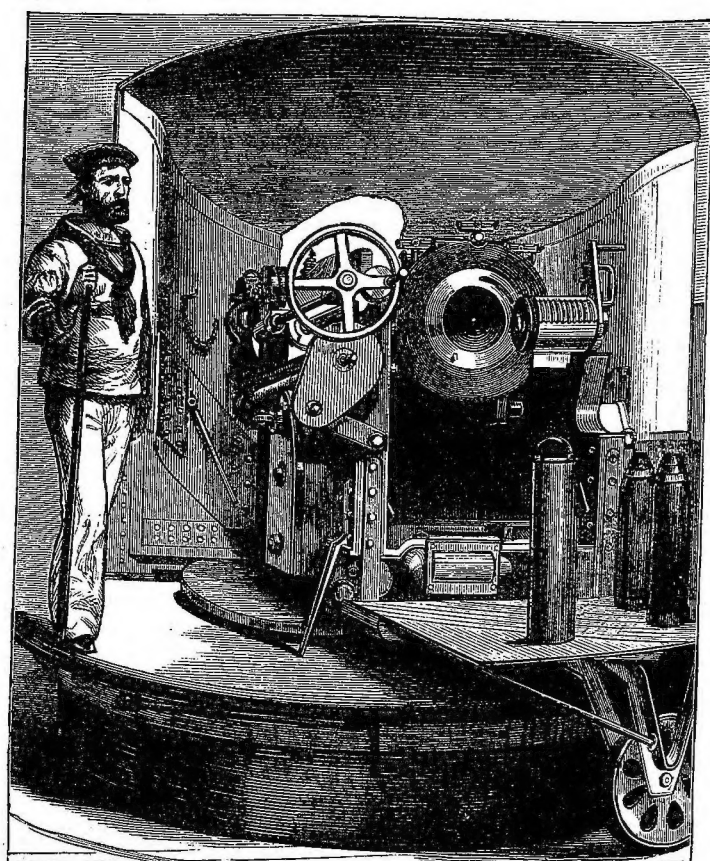
THE PORT BOW, SHOWING THE SPONSON GUN AND TORPEDO PORT



THE UPPER DECK, SHOWING THE NEW GUNS

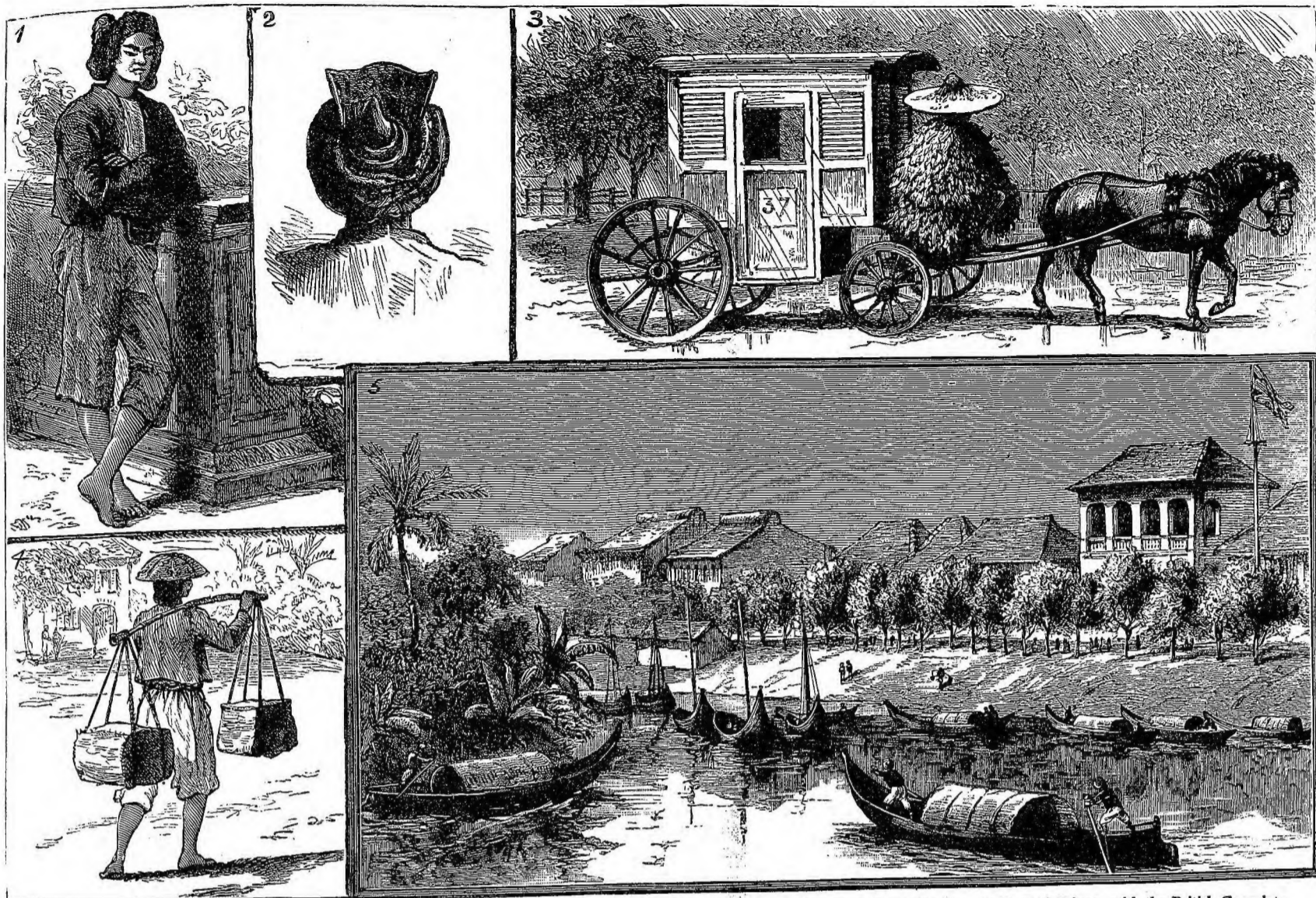


THE PAYMASTER'S CABIN



THE INTERIOR OF THE TURRET

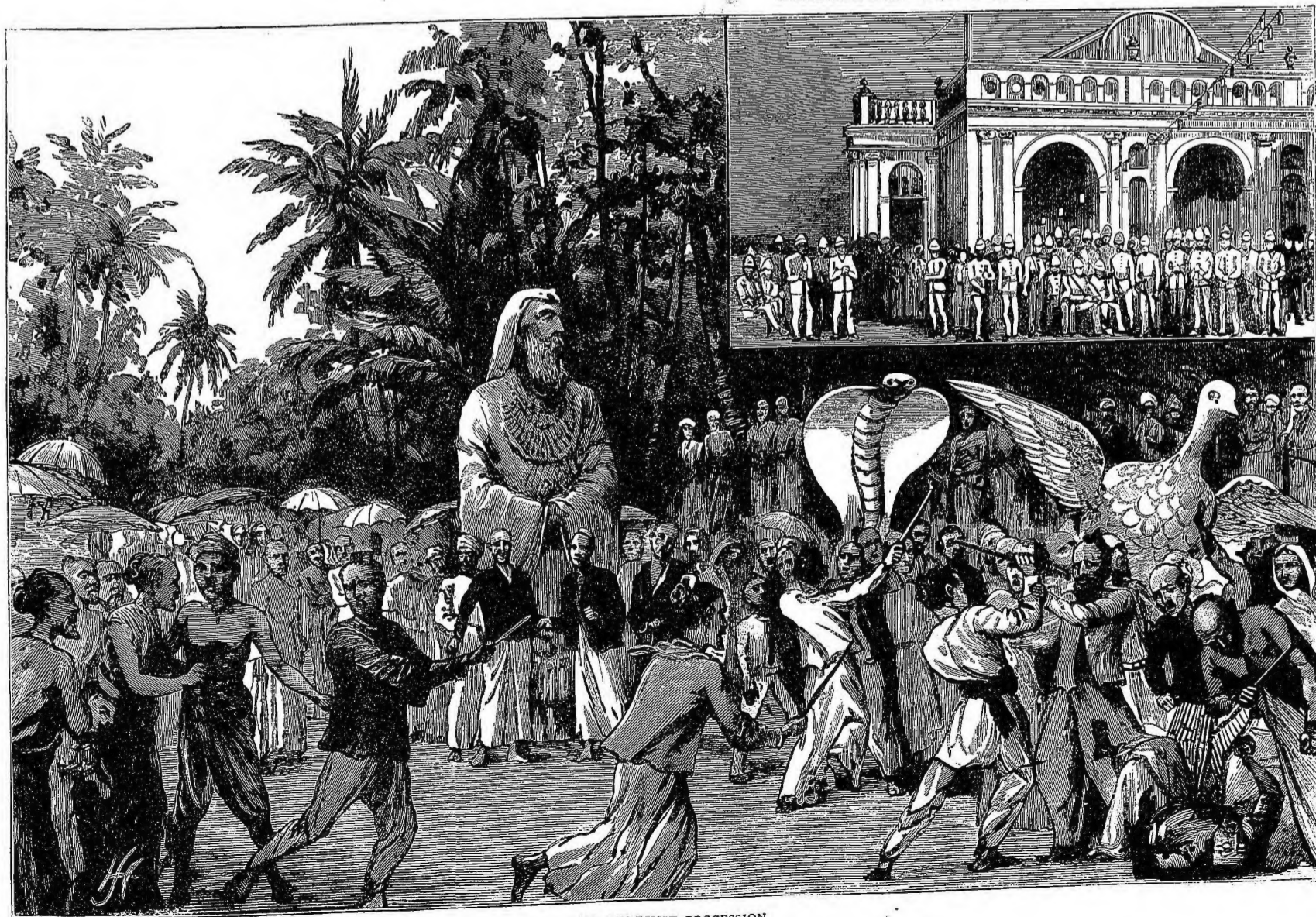
OUR ROYAL MIDSHIPMAN—THE CRUISE OF H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE ON BOARD H.M.S. "CANADA"



1. An Annamese House Servant and Messenger.—2. An Annamese Private Servant.—3. A "Gharry" in the Rain.—4. A Street Coolie.—5. Part of Saigon, with the British Consulate.

THE TONKIN EXPEDITION—NOTES AT SAIGON, THE CAPITAL OF THE FRENCH COLONY OF LOWER COCHIN CHINA

Detachment of British Troops in Charge of the Buddhist Temple During the Riots



THE BUDDHIST PROCESSION
RELIGIOUS RIOTS AT COLOMBO, CEYLON

"Needle Drill" with as much precision as a drill sergeant would a company of soldiers.

It may also interest many to know that this system is being so universally adopted, that many ladies of title are having their daughters instructed in this very useful and necessary branch of education. Indeed, fashionable ladies may now be found occupying their leisure moments in "heeling and toeing" stockings.

H.M.S. "CANADA"

WHEN the British Navy was in the primary stage of transition from "wooden walls" to ironclad broadsides, many an old "salt" was heard to observe, "They will find that they will have to come back again to the old wooden ships." Such is, comparatively speaking, now taking place, when we examine the class of vessels in course of construction, of which the *Canada* is a fair type. Virtually these cruisers are wooden, the thin "inner skin," composed of iron or steel, being more for strength than defence. Their safety lies principally in their swiftness.

The *Canada* and her sister vessels may be termed iron wooden-cased screw-steam corvettes, possessing very powerful armaments. The speed guaranteed was thirteen knots per hour, and at the late trials fourteen knots were attained, which must be considered an eminently satisfactory result.

The choice of such a craft for Prince George's initial cruise as a midshipman is a happy one. A sailor's life on board this vessel will be presented to the Royal midshipman in all its phases, from steaming and sailing on the one hand to the practice of gunnery, on the most improved principles, on the other. On the upper deck of this smart little fighting ship every available inch of space is utilised for working the broadside and chase guns, together with the sundry Gatlings, Nordenfeldts, &c., while below are fitted the most modern appliances for carrying out torpedo warfare. The *Canada* is armed with ten guns, three on each side and two at the bow and stern. The "bore" is six inches at the muzzle, and it is calculated that these weapons will project a shell nearly seven miles. One great advantage possessed by the new guns is the simplicity with which they are loaded and worked. Those in the "sponsons" forward can be worked behind their shields on pivots, to sweep the horizon to the extent of nearly a half-circle with safety, also giving a plunging fire. The desirability of acquiring such vessels to strengthen our Navy is obvious to every one who has watched the passing events during the Egyptian bombardment, as well as the encounter between the *Shah* and the *Huascar*. Although the *Canada* is not invulnerable to shot and shell, she is admirably fitted with water-tight compartments, and as long as she can keep the enemy at a proper distance, yet within her own range, she will be a very powerful antagonist to encounter. The Prince is under the charge of Captain Francis Durrant, of the *Canada*, who is also his governor.

THE TONKIN EXPEDITION—SAIGON

SAIGON, the capital of the French possessions in Cochinchina, and which will form the headquarters of the French Expedition to Tonkin, is situated on the Saigon River, at about fifty miles from Port St. James, the pilot station at the mouth. The river is about 300 to 400 yards wide between the banks at Saigon, but the channel, which is deep enough to carry the largest-sized vessels, is only about half this width, and very tortuous.

On all sides the country near the river is flat and low, and to a very great extent covered with jungle and swamp, interspersed with plantations of indigo, sugar, cotton, and rice, the last-named being the principal source of trade of the colony. The defences of Saigon from an enemy advancing up the river consist of a few earthen batteries of a not very formidable character, though for a moderate outlay the place might be made almost impregnable from that quarter. The European town consists of fine wide streets, with trees on both sides giving a welcome shade, with well-built houses having large verandahs, and is situated at the confluence of one of the numerous tributaries to the larger river.

One of our sketches shows the view up this tributary. The house on the right with the flagstaff in front is the British Consulate. The two boats in the foreground are used for conveying passengers and light luggage, the passengers being protected from the sun or rain by the awning, which is made of close wicker-work on a bamboo frame varnished on the outside so as to be quite waterproof.

Another sketch depicts a private servant, or "boy" as he is called, the French having adopted the word from the English. The head dress is peculiar; the hair, which is very thick and long, is twisted into a thick strand and well greased. It is then turned over itself at the back of the head so as to form a sort of cone, round the base of which the rest of the hair is coiled, the whole being secured in its place by a large tortoiseshell comb. A coloured handkerchief is then passed under the coil at the back and fastened on the top of the head in front of the comb, allowing the arrangement of the hair at the back to be seen.

A second figure is that of a house coolie, who does the dirty work of the house, runs messages, &c. The arrangement of his hair is somewhat similar, but he has covered the whole of it with a blue-checked handkerchief. Hanging from the waist in front is seen the small leather pouch, which is carried by all Annamese, containing the ingredients for chewing the betel nut.

In another sketch is a street coolie carrying a couple of bales of goods by hanging them to a bamboo over his shoulder. He has covered his hair with a kerchief, and as a further protection from the sun he wears a round bamboo wickerwork hat.

The "facre," or "gharry," was sketched in the rain. The coachman is dressed in a coat which reaches nearly to his heels, and which consists of a sort of thatch made of the leaves of the bamboo sewn together, the upper leaves overlapping those under, so that no rain can heat through. He also wears a large bamboo wicker hat, very closely woven, varnished outside, and perfectly watertight. The small Chinese or Sumatra ponies who draw these "gharries" look much too small for the work, but they can draw wonderfully heavy loads.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS AT COLOMBO

KOTAHENA, a district in the town of Colombo, Ceylon, was recently the scene of what threatened at one time to be a succession of very serious riots between the Buddhists and the Roman Catholics. A "Pinkama," or religious festival, on a very large scale had been fixed by the Buddhist priests to take place during Passion Week, Good Friday and Easter Sunday being the chief days. The worshippers, who numbered thousands, passed through several streets accompanied by various huge grotesque figures of men, birds, and snakes, and also by a deafening noise of pipes and tom-toms. The procession passed, on its way to the Temple, close by the Roman Catholic church, and thus gave umbrage to the worshippers, who on Easter Sunday sallied out in great numbers from the neighbourhood of the church armed with various weapons, clubs, stones, knives, &c., and breaking up the procession, killed the pullocks and burned the bandies, or carriages, which were being led in the procession, together with the various images. The rioters then attacked the police. These being overpowered it became necessary to send for the military, who promptly responded to the call. One charge from them was sufficient to put a stop for that day to all further violence on a large scale, although their aid was again called for on the following day.

The illustrations represent firstly, the procession with figures of a dove and hooded cobra, the emblem of Buddhism; and secondly, a

detachment of the 102nd R.M.F. in charge of the Buddhist Temple at the time of the riots.

THE REBELLION IN THE SOUDAN

HICKS PASHA and his staff on their arrival at Khartoum lost no time in organising and despatching reinforcements up the White Nile, and one of our illustrations represents a fleet of seven sailing ships and a steamer, the *Ismaïlia*, on their way to Kaweh—a fort about 120 miles from Khartoum. The vessels conveyed Colonel the Hon. J. Colbourne, Major Martin, Captain Massey, and about 180 troops, who were to be followed in a few days by Hicks Pasha, and the remainder of the staff. At first some difficulty was encountered in the voyage owing to the rapid stream, but a smart breeze subsequently sprang up which helped the sailing vessels to out-race the steamer. At the Island of Dowar—about twenty miles north of Kaweh—Colonel the Hon. J. Colbourne landed to present a despatch to Said Bey, the commander of the garrison, from Hicks Pasha. The troops were drawn up in honour of the occasion, the bands played the Khedivial Hymn, and the visitors were entertained with sherbet, served in a hut where sat the governor and various other officials. They all urged that assistance should be sent to them from Kaweh, as their spies had reported that the enemy was in force at a place called Shaf—seven hours distant. The fleet arrived at Kaweh on April 1st, and a week later Hicks Pasha joined the party. By that time four and a half battalions were in garrison at Kaweh—some of whom were encamped outside the wall. The fortifications of the station are of mud and sunburnt brick, and had recently been thrown up by Hassan Bey, on his arrival after fighting his way up the right bank of the Nile. The walls of the fort form three sides of a square—the fourth being the river. A large number of *nuggers*, or sailing ships, were in the river lying off the shore at the time our sketch was taken. Shortly after his arrival Hicks Pasha, with Colonel Farquhar and Captain Massey, made a twenty-mile reconnaissance up the river, his vessel being repeatedly fired at. The villages, however, by the way were found to be deserted. Our view of Kaweh is taken from the north-east bastion, looking westward towards the Nile.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE

THE Marquis of Lorne, whose term of service as Governor-General of Canada will be completed in October, is to be succeeded by the Marquis of Lansdowne.

The Right Hon. Henry Charles Keith-Petty-Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, who was born in 1845, is the elder son of Henry, fourth Marquis, K.G., his mother being the Hon. Emily Jane Elphinstone de Flahault, eldest daughter of the Comte de Flahault, and Baroness Nairne in her own right. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, and was formerly a Captain in the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry. He succeeded his father in the Marquisate and other titles in 1866. Lord Lansdowne was a Lord of the Treasury from 1868 to 1872, and Under Secretary for War from the latter date till 1874. He was appointed Under Secretary for India when Mr. Gladstone took office in 1880, but retired two months afterwards, owing to a disagreement with the Irish policy of the Government. He is a magistrate for Wiltshire, and also for the county of Kerry. His lordship married, in 1869, Lady Maud Evelyn Hamilton, youngest daughter of the Duke of Abercorn. Our portrait is from a photograph by Elliott and Fry, 55, Baker Street, W.

A MEETING OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS

THE Commissioners arrived at East Loch Tarbert on board H.M.S. *Jackal* from Stornoway, and held their meeting in the Free Church on the 13th of June. The sketches show the *Jackal* in the Loch; the witnesses waiting outside the church; and various types of faces seen amongst the witnesses. Some were of great force of character, that of Lauchlin Campbell might be taken for the head of a Viking, the hair standing up some four inches from the forehead with a peculiar wave in it, and of iron-grey colour, and with a look of power in the face rarely seen. His answers to the questions whether he thought emigration should be encouraged and matrimony refrained from were, "It is not every man can make a living by going abroad," and "A bachelor is an object of charity all the world over."

In the Hebrides a barber would die of starvation, wild, unkempt heads of hair are the fashion; one old fellow of eighty-eight looked as if his hair had been so washed by the breezes of the sea that it had turned a tawny yellow. He was a very loquacious old gentleman, and the Commissioners have to exercise much patience with the older men, who generally commence their grievances from the date of the Battle of Waterloo. The Commissioners seem to take the greatest pains to ascertain what tangible grievances there are in the present day which are capable of redress. Owing to the loss of the *Lively* they have separated for three weeks before proceeding to the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM KNOLLYS

GENERAL THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM T. KNOLLYS, K.C.B., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, who died on Saturday afternoon, was born on August 1st, 1797. He was the eldest son of the late General William Knollys, who for many years held the title of Earl of Banbury until the House of Lords decided against his claim to the Earldom, and began his military career as a cadet at Woolwich. He entered the army as ensign in December, 1813, and served in the Peninsular War. His regiment did not take part in the Battle of Waterloo, but formed part of the Army of Occupation of Paris, and there Sir William often mounted guard at the Palais Royal and Luxembourg. After passing through the intermediate grades, he became Major-General in 1854, in which year he was appointed to the command of the Division then forming at Aldershot, and under his supervision the camp there was organised. From April, 1861, to July, 1862, he was Vice-President of the Council of Military Education, and he resigned that appointment to enter the service of the Prince of Wales as his Treasurer and Controller of his Household. In 1877 he received from the Queen the appointment of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and became Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales. A few days before he died the *Times* tells us he was gazetted in succession to the late Lord Rokeby to the Colonelcy of the Scots Guards, the regiment in which his father had served, and which he himself had entered seventy years before. The honour thus conferred on him he highly appreciated, and when it was offered to him he is reported to have declared that he preferred it to the peerage which as a youth he had lost—referring in his observation to the Earldom of Banbury. In 1830 Sir William Knollys married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir John St. Aubyn. Our engraving is from a portrait in possession of the family.

THE LATE BISHOP COLENZO

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN WILLIAM COLENZO, D.D., Bishop of Natal, whose death last week was announced from Durban, was born in 1814. He early gave signs of remarkable arithmetical and mathematical ability, and at Cambridge graduated in 1836 as Second Wrangler and Smith's prizeman, receiving a Fellowship from his College (St. John's), where he became assistant-tutor. He speedily turned his fondness for figures to account by publishing two elementary works on Algebra and Arithmetic, which at once

became the standard school works of the day, almost completely superseding the older text-books. These were followed by a more advanced Algebra and a work on Plane Trigonometry. In 1846 he was appointed Rector of Forncett St. Mary, and in that little village worked hard for seven years, being offered, and accepting, the Bishopric of Natal in 1853. There he devoted himself to missionary labours with characteristic energy, studied Zulu, and compiled a grammar and dictionary of that tongue, not, however, neglecting the literature of his own country, as, amongst other things, he published a new translation of the Epistle to the Romans, with comments, which excited considerable discussion at the time, for he expressed a fervent hope that the heathen would be saved, and pronounced against eternal punishment. His next work, however, was one of far greater importance, and one which threw all religious circles in England into a fever of consternation, and caused its author in many directions to be looked upon as an absolute heretic. It was entitled "The Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua Critically Examined." In this Dr. Colenso, as a recent writer remarks, boldly attacked the Mosaic authorship of the books in question, and pointed out in detail what he considered to be flaws fatal to the historical accuracy of the narratives contained in them. Moreover, his view was that the New Testament, in quoting these books as authoritative, merely went according to the traditions of the Jewish Church, without any examination of their claim to accuracy. As may be imagined, such outspoken opinions raised a theological tempest. The books were condemned by the Houses of Convocation—though only, be it said, by a small majority—and the Metropolitan of the Cape, Bishop Gray, pronounced Dr. Colenso's deposition from his Bishopric. Thence ensued a long litigation, which ended in the Privy Council pronouncing that Bishop Gray had no jurisdiction whatever in the matter. Next the Council of the Colonial Bishops' Fund declined to pay Dr. Colenso his stipend, but here again he was successful, and he continued in his see until the day of his death—his admirers and followers presenting him with a purse of three thousand guineas as a testimonial. In 1874 he again visited England, and was inhibited by various Bishops from preaching within their Dioceses. While in England he warmly championed the cause of Langalibalele, and so impressed Lord Carnarvon that he commuted the sentence on that chief into simple banishment. This action and his pronounced sympathy with the natives of South Africa earned him much unpopularity in Natal, and this was not bettered by the intercourse he held with Cetewayo and the Zulus, by whom he was known as "Father of his people." His correspondence with Sir Bartle Frere and his urgent pleadings on behalf of the Zulus are matters of history too well known to need recapitulation here. When the King became a captive he visited him in his prison at Capetown, and did his utmost to soften the rigours of his confinement. Since that time there is little to record of Dr. Colenso's career, save that he continued his translations of the Scriptures into Zulu, and ever laboured for the welfare of the natives, by whom he will be deeply regretted as a staunch and true friend. Our portrait is from a photograph by Elliott and Fry, 55, Baker Street, W.

THE SCHOOL BOARD DRILL BEFORE THE PRINCE OF WALES

THE annual drill inspection of boys and girls attending the London Board Schools took place last Saturday at Knighton Park, Buckhurst Hill, the seat of Mr. E. N. Buxton, Chairman of the Board, before the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and a distinguished company of ladies and gentlemen interested in the work of popular education. The boys made up twelve companies, each 44 strong, representing twelve different schools; the girls, each of whom wore a small white cap, numbered 100 altogether, selected from half-a-dozen schools. The latter opened the proceedings of the day by going through a series of exercises on the Swedish system (now universally adopted in all the metropolitan schools) under the direction of Miss Martina Bergman, superintendent of physical exercises under the Board; and afterwards sang the Danish National Anthem in honour of the Princess. The boys then marched past before the Royal party thrice—in open column, in quarter column, and lastly at the double. The challenge banner given by the Society of Arts to the best-drilled company was presented by the Prince, after a careful inspection, to the Gideon Road School, Battersea, by whom it will be held until the next yearly meeting. The juvenile brass band of the industrial school ship *Shafesbury* played throughout the afternoon with considerable skill and spirit.

L. ALMA-TADEMA, R.A.

MR. LAWRENCE ALMA-TADEMA, R.A., whose portrait sketched from life forms our supplement this week, and the frontispiece to the volume which is concluded with this number, is by birth a Dutchman, having been born at Dronryp, in the Netherlands, on January 8th, 1836. He was at first educated in the Gymnasium of Leuwarden, where he devoted much of his time to the study of Roman and Egyptian antiquities, and thus laid the foundation of that marvellous wealth of classic detail which is so admirably displayed in his pictures of Roman and Egyptian life. At the age of sixteen he went to the Royal Academy of Antwerp, where, *Mon of the Time* tells us, he completed his artistic studies under the well-known painter, Baron H. Leys. He subsequently came to London, where he has now resided for many years. At the Paris Salon of 1864 he obtained a gold medal, and at the International Exhibition in that city in 1867 he was awarded a second-class medal. Mr. Tadema had previously in 1862 become a member of the Academy of Fine Arts in Amsterdam, and in 1866 was created Knight of the Order of Leopold (Belgium), and two years later, Knight of the Dutch Lion. In Germany also his pictures attracted no less attention, as in 1869 he was made a Knight First Class of the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria, and in 1871 member of the Royal Academy of Munich; while France in 1873 paid homage to his talent by creating him a Knight of the Legion of Honour. By that time, however, Mr. Tadema was completely domiciled in England, having in that year been elected a member of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, and having received letters of naturalisation from Her Majesty, as he had resolved permanently to reside in this country. Indeed, Townshend House, Regent's Park, with its characteristically decorated rooms, and its hospitable *salon* over the door, speedily became one of the best known and most popular studios of the metropolis. Three years later, in January, 1876, Mr. Tadema was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1879 became a Royal Academician. Mr. Tadema married, in 1871, Laura, the youngest daughter of Dr. George N. Epps. This lady is an accomplished artist, and has exhibited numerous works at the Royal Academy and other London galleries. There is no need to recapitulate even the principal pictures of Mr. Tadema, as most of them are still fresh in the memories of our readers, from last winter's exhibition of his works at the Grosvenor Gallery, and the general interest shown in that collection amply testified to his great popularity amongst a people with whom Mr. Tadema has so thoroughly and wholly identified himself that it is difficult to consider him otherwise than a Britisher born.

"THIRLBY HALL"

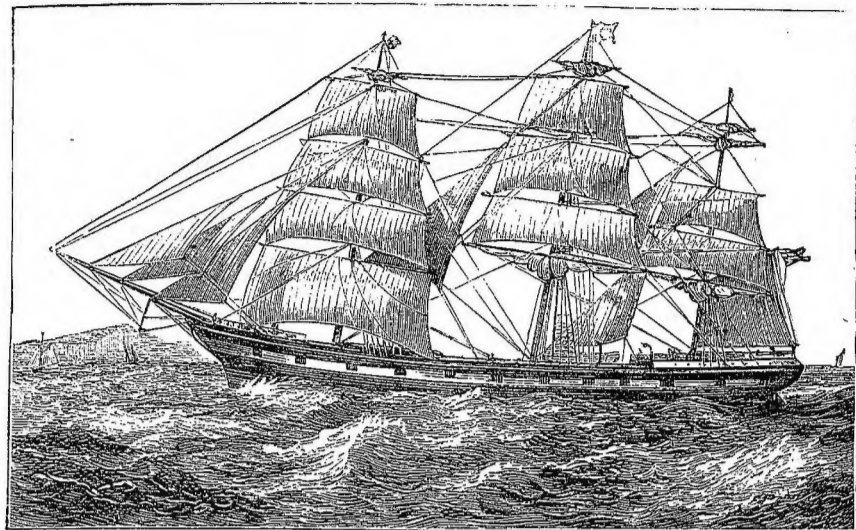
A NEW STORY, by W. E. Norris, illustrated by William Small is continued on page 657.

A YACHT CRUISE TO KAMSCHATKA

See page 651.

THE COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL

THE most disastrous collision at sea reported for some months occurred on Friday, the 22nd, off Portland Bill, between the *Waitara* and the *Hurumi*, two iron-built sailing ships belonging to the New Zealand Shipping Company. Both vessels left Gravesend on Tuesday, and were towed down Channel as far as Beachy Head. Here the tugs were cast off, and the vessels took an independent course, often sighting each other during the next forty-eight hours. Suddenly, at 10.15 on Friday night, the passengers on board the *Hurumi* were aroused by a frightful crash, and the cry of the captain to come on deck at once. A tall ship, with gleaming white portholes, lay athwart the bows, and in another minute or two



disappeared. It was the *Waitara* which the *Hurumi* had struck twice on the starboard side above the saloon, cutting her down to the water's edge, and sinking her in less than four minutes, before a single boat could be unlash and got away. Four saloon passengers and twelve sailors, out of a crew of twenty-five, were rescued in the *Hurumi's* boats, or by clambering on board the latter while the two ships were locked together. Thirteen sailors, four saloon, and eight steerage passengers were lost, the last in all probability drowned, without a chance of escaping, in their berths. The one lady rescued owes her life to a young sailor, who gave her one of the *Waitara's* lifebuoys, saving himself, though not without difficulty, by swimming. The *Hurumi*, the larger vessel of the two, had her bows stove in, but was preserved, by her water-tight compartments, from further injury, and has returned to London for repairs. The Board of Trade inquiry into the cause of the disaster commenced yesterday. The above engraving represents the *Hurumi* as she was at the time of the collision. The *Waitara* was a similar vessel in appearance to the *Hurumi*, though not quite so large.



ALTHOUGH the excitement in Sunderland has greatly calmed down since the interment of the last few victims on Thursday week, the keenest interest is still felt in the condolences received from all quarters, and the new evidence since made public as to what happened on the fatal afternoon. The Relief Fund, including 50% from Her Majesty, now considerably exceeds 3,000£, and it has been resolved to pay burial fees and funeral expenses in all cases, and to give assistance to those who are in distress. A strong young man named W. Robinson, a member of the Volunteer Life Brigade, who had been active in the attempt to extricate the sufferers, died from over-exertion on the 20th; and a child named Agnes Greig, who had been to the Hall, succumbed this week to the effects of fright, although she had not been among those crushed upon the stairs. A graphic account of the scene witnessed on the landing has been furnished by a Dr. Lambert of the town, who knows the Victoria Hall like his own house, and who was one of the first upon the spot; and some highly important evidence has been given by Inez Coe, a lame girl, and a boy named Taylor, corroborating in every point the statement of young Wilson to the effect that the door had been bolted by the man who was distributing the prizes. Mr. Hugh Shields, Q.C., will represent the Government next week at the inquest, but the technical difficulties in the way of a single instead of a double inquiry have not yet been surmounted. Besides her donation of 50£, a magnificent wreath of *immortelles* was sent by Her Majesty to the Mayor of Sunderland.

AN IMPOSING MEETING OF ANGLO-INDIANS to protest against Mr. Ilbert's Bill was held on Monday in St. James's Hall, the chair being taken by Sir Alexander Arbuthnot. Resolutions were carried calling upon Government to take measures for the withdrawal of the Bill, and requesting the Secretary of State for India to receive a deputation to lay before him the ground of the objections to it. It was altogether a mistake, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot maintained, to suppose that opposition came only, or even chiefly, from officials of the old school, or to describe Mr. Ilbert's Bill as an extension of the policy of Elphinstone and Munro. Munro himself had always acknowledged that "the tenure of our power in India never is and never can be the liberties of the people."

LORD REAY is not to go to South Africa as British Commissioner after all—the Government of the Transvaal having expressed their desire to send Messrs. Kruger and Joubert over to discuss the objectionable clauses of the Convention at headquarters.

THERE was little novel beyond a visible increase of hopefulness in the speeches of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gibson at the Wednesday's dinner of the Constitutional Union in St. James's Hall. Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain came in of course for some hard hitting. "We see," said Lord Salisbury, "the despairing type of the dim past in the figure of the Duke of Argyll; we see the type of the future Liberal statesman in Mr. Chamberlain."

THE ELECTION FOR PETERBOROUGH ended in the return of the Liberal, Mr. S. C. Buxton, by 1,438 votes to 1,106—his Conservative opponent having to content himself with the barren honour of polling twice as many votes as were given to the defeated candidate in 1878.—A more interesting contest takes place on Saturday at Monaghan, where the Nationalists anticipate a victory for Mr. Healy, whose most formidable antagonist will be, they think, the Conservative, Mr. Munroe. The battle, for which Mr. Parnell has come in person to urge the claims of his lieutenant, will not be fought on the question of Home Rule, but of the finality of Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill. If Monaghan tenant-farmers want an ampler measure, their only chance, Mr. Parnell tells them,

is, to vote for Healy. The vacancy about to be caused in the representation of County Meath by the resignation of Mr. Meigs will probably be filled by another nominee of Mr. Parnell. For Wexford Mr. Peter Byrne, of Newry, will probably take Mr. Healy's place should the latter succeed at Monaghan.—Mr. George Potter, after sustaining some rude rebuffs in his attempt to gain a footing at Hastings, has wisely retired from a hopeless enterprise. The choice of the electors now lies between Mr. Ince, Q.C. (L), and Mr. Boys Warner, from Leicestershire (C).

THE WARM RECEPTION given to Lord Spencer in the North, followed up this week by a respectful welcome at Limerick, where he visited the Royal Agricultural Show on Wednesday, and made a hopeful speech at the *déjeuner* afterwards, and (shall we say it?) a

faction fight at Portrush and a scrimmage between the Dublin and the Connaught militiamen at the Curragh, half recall the Ireland of a former time. Only at Cork a note of discord has been struck by the refusal of six of the bands expected to attend the trades procession at the opening of the Exhibition in that city to play the National Anthem on the occasion. The matter has, we believe, been settled, not by withdrawing the objectionable air, but by giving free permission to objectors not to take part in its performance.—It is believed that Mr. James Carey and his brother Peter have at last left the country, their destination being kept secret.—Joe Poole, now under arrest for the murder in Seville Place, has again been remanded, pending the arrival of an important witness from America.—The fund for the benefit of Mr. Field, guilty of doing his duty as a juror, amounted last week to 231£.

AN INTERESTING MEETING (arising out of a recent article by Professor Jebb in the *Fortnightly*) was held on Monday in Marlborough House, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, for the purpose of establishing a British School at Athens to encourage research in Hellenic history and archaeology. The members of the school must be accredited by the Universities, the British Museum, or the Royal Academy, but will not have to make any payments, nor, on the other hand, will they be provided with lodgings or any sums to defray their expenses. The Director of the school will assist them with information and advice, and will send home yearly reports of progress made. Among the movers and seconders of resolutions were Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville, Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir F. Leighton, Mr. Matthew Arnold, Mr. Newton of the British Museum, the Deans of Christchurch and Westminster, &c.

HEAVY THUNDERSTORMS, attended with some loss of life, were general all over England on Monday. At Chatham a pensioner who had taken refuge in a sentry-box was killed, and a boy struck dead behind the Engineers Barracks. Another boy was killed at Ashton-under-Lyne, and at Oldham a man who was sheltering himself in a shed. At Cambridge the tower of St. Botolph's was struck, and one of the statues known as the Four Evangelists hurled to the ground. In the North of Cornwall, from Bude to Launceston, two earthquake shocks were distinctly felt.

A DEPUTATION of some public interest waited this week on the President of the Local Government Board to complain of the increasing practice of carrying telegraph wires for private convenience over the streets of London. In many cases the owners of these wires cannot be found, and the danger of accident from their getting out of repair is very great. Sir C. Dilke, however, appeared to think that the existing law against nuisances, if put in force by the Vestries, would be sufficient; if new legislation were required the initiative should come from the Board of Works.

LORD CARLINGFORD could only give cold comfort to the Welsh gentlemen who came on Monday to deprecate the withdrawal of the indispensable Government grant from the College of Aberystwith. As an arbitrator he was forbidden by the terms of the reference to take the claims of Aberystwith into consideration at all; and as a member of the Government he could hold out no hope of State aid to a second college in North Wales. He could only say that any representations made to his department would be attentively considered.

THREE VETERANS head the week's obituary: Sir William Knollys, whose portrait is published in this number, Sir J. Cochrane (æet. eighty-seven), Chief Justice of Gibraltar for thirty-six years, from 1841 to 1877; and General Sir Edward Sabine (æet. ninety-five), a famous worker in the field of terrestrial magnetism for a period extending from the days of Wollaston and Dalton to those of Spottiswoode and Tyndall, and President of the Royal Society from 1861 to 1871. Within a few hours of Sir E. Sabine's death, another and a younger President of the same Society, Mr. William Spottiswoode, the Queen's printer, passed away of a fever contracted during a recent visit to Rome. The most eminent, with the one exception of the late Professor Smith, of all the Oxford mathematicians of the last half-century, Mr. Spottiswoode was born in 1825, and graduated in first-class honours twenty years later. His favourite studies were those transcendental mathematics which seem to leave ordinary reason on the threshold.



THE ROYAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE meets this year at Lewes, from July 31st to August 6th.

BULL-FIGHTS in proper Spanish fashion are to be introduced for the first time in France at Béziers, in the South, and one of the chief Madrid matadors will manage the entertainment. No previous French Government would permit a real bull-fight, but only allowed a very mild imitation, with tame bulls and blunt horns.

THE CONVERSATION OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS at the International Fisheries Exhibition is to be postponed, in accordance with the wish of the Prince of Wales, so as not to interfere with the entertainment and costume ball of the Savage Club at the Royal Albert Hall, which had been fixed for the same evening, the 11th July, and at which the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family had promised to attend.

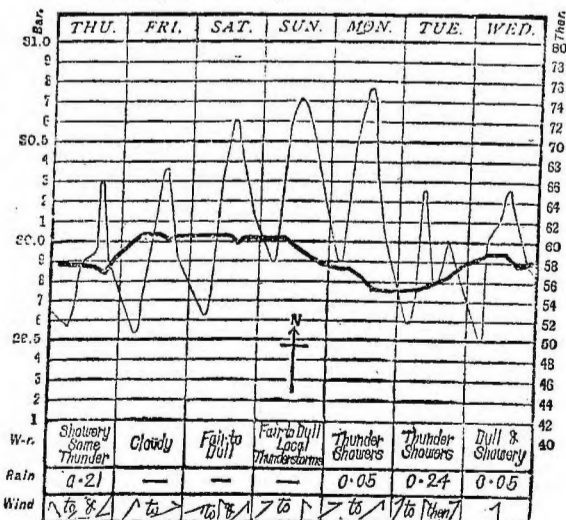
THE ELECTRIC LIGHT is being definitively adopted at Buckingham Palace for the State apartments. When tried in the ball-room at the recent State entertainments, the experiment was so successful, and the other rooms looked so dull, that the remaining apartments have been fitted with incandescent lamps. Talking of electricity, a vast International Electrical Association is being planned by the Society of Electricians, who met in Paris last week. The objects of the Association would be to encourage the study of this branch of science, to promote discoveries, congresses, publications, &c., and to form a central agency for information on every phase of the subject.

THE EVENING OPENING OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM is again being urged on the trustees. Thus the Working Men's Lord's Day Rest Association have drawn up a summary of the arguments in favour of the opening, pointing out that a Select Committee of the House of Commons recommended the course twenty-three years ago, when gas was the only means of illumination, whereas now the electric light minimises the danger of fire. Alike at the South Kensington and Bethnal Green Museums, the working classes highly appreciate the privilege of visiting the national collections in the evening. Indeed, at the latter Institution, nearly half of the six million visitors, recorded since its opening in 1871, have come during the evenings of Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

THE PARIS SALON, which closed last week, has not been so successful this year in a monetary point of view, the receipts being 1,200£ less than last summer. The artists, however, have gained experience in management, and have made several useful rules for next season, notably deciding that no discontented painter shall be allowed to injure his works, as at the last exhibition, when one cut his picture out of the frame, and another daubed his badly hung production over with black paint. Any such attempt will exclude the artist from subsequent exhibitions. In connection with the Salon it is intended to make the present small Japanese Exhibition annual, the collection having proved very successful. All the exhibits were expressly sent over from Japan by the Tokio Society of Native Artists, the "Riutsikikai." They chiefly consist of fans, screens, blinds, parasols, and drawings on silk, all of which will roll up round ivory sticks, like European maps, to occupy little space.

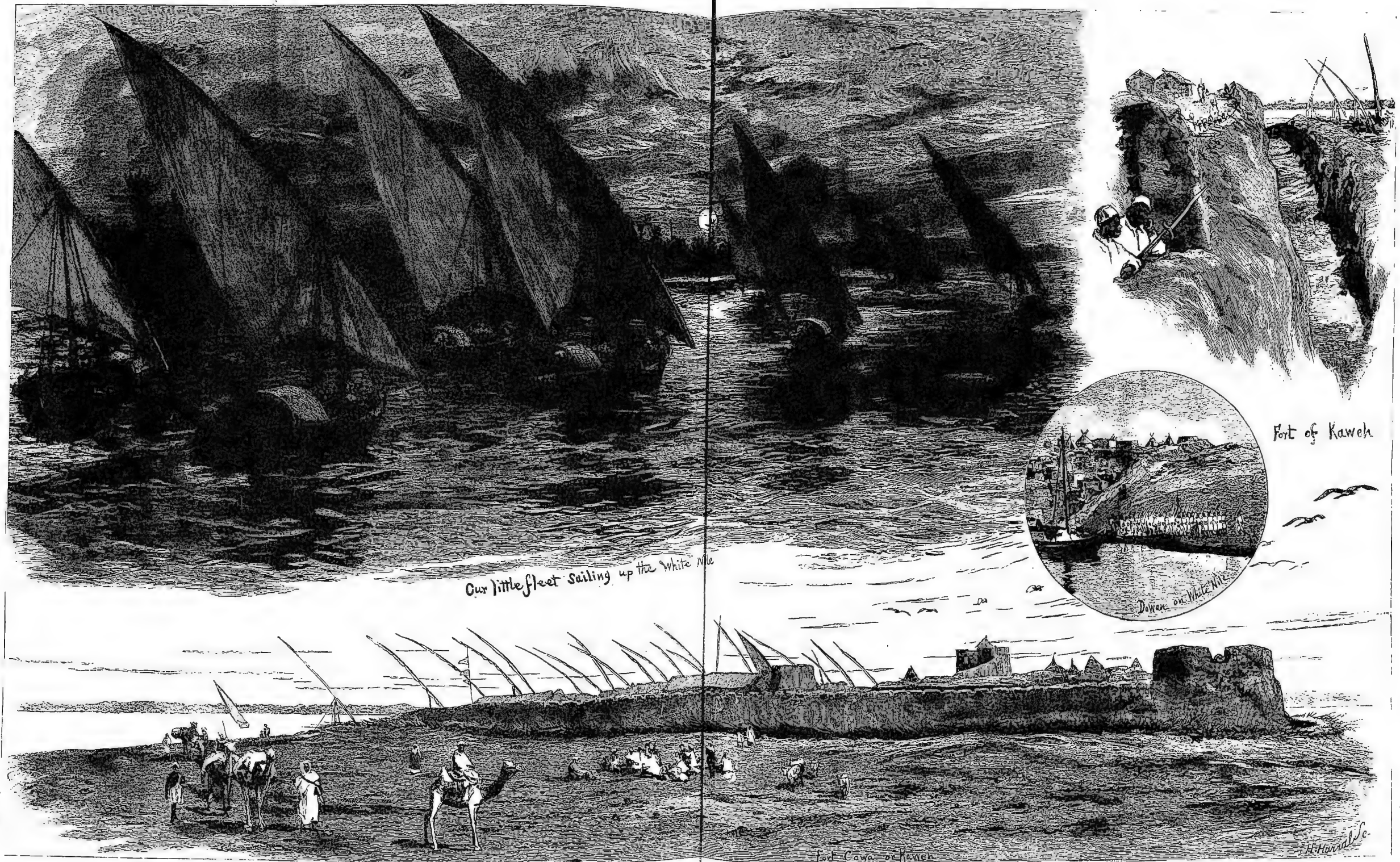
LONDON MORTALITY increased last week, and 1,333 deaths were registered against 1,279 during the previous seven days, a rise of 54, being 103 below the average, and at the rate of 17.6 per 1,000. These deaths included 2 from small-pox (a decline of 1), 65 from measles (an increase of 6), 31 from scarlet fever (a rise of 4), 12 from diphtheria (a fall of 3), 28 from whooping-cough (an increase of 6), 1 from typhus, 5 from enteric fever (a fall of 6), 2 from ill-defined forms of fever, 55 from diarrhoea and dysentery (an increase of 30), 1 from simple cholera, and 200 from diseases of the respiratory organs, a decline of 3, and 20 below the average. Different forms of violence caused 61 deaths: 50 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 19 from fractures and contusions, 4 from burns and scalds, 9 from drowning, 2 from poison, and 14 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Seven cases of suicide were registered, including 4 of poisoning by carbolic acid. There were 2,513 births registered against 2,477 during the previous week, being 74 below the average. The mean temperature of the air was 56.2 deg., and 4.3 deg. below the average.

THE IRISH LACE EXHIBITION now open at the Mansion House forms an excellent representative display of the various styles of the industry. Every piece is entirely hand-made, and not only lace proper, but tatting and crochet are included, so that visitors may fairly judge of Irish handiwork, which indeed excels more in execution than in originality of design. Unlike other lace-making countries, Ireland does not give her workers any artistic education in their trade, and they have to depend chiefly on Belgium for patterns. Lacemaking in Ireland is not of very ancient date, and, as the useful accompanying handbook to the Exhibition reminds us, has been principally established at various points of the country rather to relieve distress than by steady commercial enterprise. Therefore in time the trade has lapsed, or the makers have been content to do cheap and inferior work, thus discrediting the manufacture. A fresh impetus is sorely needed, and it is hoped that this Exhibition may not only stimulate a demand for Irish lace, but also lead to a decided artistic improvement in the handiwork itself, thus providing a profitable means of existence for many poor districts. Some very beautiful specimens have been lent to the Exhibition, particularly by the Princess of Wales and Princess Christian, the former exhibiting the lace presented by Irish ladies on her marriage, while the latter shows principally Carrickmacross appliqué and guipure. Further, the exquisite point lace flounce belonging to Mrs. A. Morrison, which was copied at Youghal from an antique model, proves that we need not travel out of Great Britain for delicate workmanship. The best Irish point comes from Youghal, where there is more originality than in other districts, and the workers are thoroughly well taught; and the crochet point from Innishmacsaint is also good, and is still improving. As to the once flourishing Limerick lace, only the superior kinds are now manufactured, and it is believed that hardly a single girl in the town is learning the trade.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK
FROM JUNE 21 TO JUNE 27 (INCLUSIVE).

EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—During this period the weather has been unsettled, with thunder and showers at times. Although temperature has not been high, still the air has been "close," and thundery conditions have prevailed generally. This state of affairs has been brought about by the existence of several low pressure areas over the United Kingdom. The first of these depressions lay over the English Channel on Thursday (21st inst.), and, travelling eastwards, was accompanied by some thunder and showers. Friday (22nd inst.) found that the low pressure area of the preceding day was dispersing, and that a fresh disturbance lay off our north-west coasts, while the barometer in London was steady, and the weather cloudy. Saturday and Sunday (23rd and 24th inst.) the distribution of pressure differed but little, and fine weather prevailed generally at first, but thunderstorms (very severe in most places) occurred later. Monday (25th inst.) found the mercury falling a little, and showery weather was experienced. The following day the centre of a well-defined depression lay near Glasgow, and was attended by rather heavy thunderstorms and light winds from the south-westward. Wednesday's (27th inst.) chart showed that this depression was moving away in a north-westerly direction, and some improvement in the weather was reported generally. Temperature has been rather low generally. The barometer was highest (30.3 inches) on Friday and Saturday (22nd and 23rd inst.); lowest (29.7 inches) on Monday (25th inst.); range, 0.6 inches. Temperature was highest (75°) on Monday (25th inst.); lowest (50°) on Wednesday (27th inst.); range, 25°. Rain fell on four days. Total amount, 0.55 inches. Greatest fall on any one day, 0.24 inch, on Tuesday (26th inst.).



Our little fleet sailing up the White Nile

Fort of Kaweh

Damen on White Nile

Fort Cawa or Kaweh

H. Marshall

THE REBELLION IN THE SOUDAN—WITH THE REINFORCEMENTS FROM KHARTOUM TO KAWEH
FROM SKETCHES BY A BRITISH OFFICER OF THE SOUDAN FIELD FORCE



Once more EGYPT is in a state of panic, for a severe outbreak of cholera has spread alarm through the whole European community. The epidemic is thought to be sporadic rather than Asiatic cholera, as it originated at Damietta, probably from the evil habit of throwing dead cattle into the neighbouring lakes to feed fish. Though strict quarantine is enforced, Cairo and Alexandria are in the greatest alarm, and families are hurrying away; the steamers are packed, and the passages engaged for weeks to come. Indeed, business is almost suspended in both places, the cholera being the one thought of the hour; the festivities for the anniversary of the Khedive's accession are stopped, and Tewfik's official reception was a very gloomy affair. The Khedive, however, intends to stay by his capital in time of danger, unlike his father during the last epidemic. It is hoped that the precautions taken have checked the spread of the disease, for the deaths are not quite so numerous as at the beginning of the week. Twenty-eight known deaths from this cause occurred at Damietta on Monday, and seven cases have occurred at Mansourah, the nearest large town; while two are reported from Port Said. Strict quarantine has been established at the Mediterranean and Red Sea ports. As to the health of the British troops, 400 are on the sick-list out of 5,638 at Cairo, and 116 of the 1,652 at Alexandria, the cases being chiefly ophthalmia and dysentery. The trial of Khandeel Bey began on Wednesday, the prisoner being finally charged with complicity in the Alexandria massacre, and with feigning illness to avoid giving assistance to subdue the rioters.

The relations between Church and State are just now prominent in two of the chief European countries, for while the end of the Kulturkampf seems visible in GERMANY, Pope Leo is endeavouring to put affairs with FRANCE on a better footing. Thus, for the first time during his pontificate, the Pope has sent a private letter to President Grévy, requesting him to use all influence to improve the condition of the Church in France, and to prevent a rupture between the Republic and the Vatican. The Pope traces the rise of the recent Church difficulties, and points out the evils of certain laws in preparation in amicable but firm terms, which have created a favourable impression, and will probably lead to an equally conciliatory reply. Still the French Government does not seem much disposed to abandon its harsh attitude towards the Church, to judge by the recent decision to abolish hospital chaplaincies in Paris. Patients for the future will depend on outside ministrations, and this decree has drawn from the Archbishop of Paris an earnest protest.

Turning to Colonial affairs, the Malagasy difficulty is to be settled at Madagascar itself, not in Paris, and the Envoys go home at once. A report of Queen Ranavolo's death has been assiduously circulated, but seems baseless. The negotiations with China respecting Tonkin appear equally in abeyance, and highly contradictory assertions are made concerning the interview between M. Ferry and the Marquis Tseng, who has now left Paris. Nor is it much better known whether M. Tricou and Li Hung Chang agree any the more at Shanghai, where the deliberations seem likely to linger on with true Oriental dilatoriness. After many efforts the financial condition of Tunis at last promises to be settled. The Bill for the abolition of the Financial Managing Committee is ready to be laid before Parliament, having been brought almost to the point by various previous Ministers, who, after the fashion of French Cabinets, fell before they could present the measure.

The trial of Louise Michel and her associates has given PARIS plenty of excitement. The sentences are regarded as severe even by moderate people, and have roused fury in the Radical press, particularly amongst the Anarchists, who have been holding a Congress, and who vow to murder judge and jury. Louise was sentenced to six years' imprisonment, with ten years' police supervision; Pouget, the most active of the accused, to eight years' imprisonment and ten years' supervision; Moreau to a year's detention; four other prisoners being acquitted, and two absentees condemned in default. Mlle. Michel's examination caused much amusement, particularly when the "grande citoyenne" was overcome with modesty at M. Rochefort's flattering testimony. The only other Parisian item is M. de Lesseps's speech at a dinner of the Society of Electricians, when the French engineer announced that the electric light would be introduced on the Suez Canal, and gave details respecting the proposed second Canal, concluding with a flourishing account of the British Government's approval of the Canal Company's doings.

In GERMANY the Ecclesiastical Relief Bill has passed the Prussian Diet by a majority of over two-thirds, and now has only to be sanctioned by the Upper House, where its success is almost a certainty. There were some bitter disputes during the debate, but the Government maintained a very amicable tone, the Minister of Public Worship remarking that events will prove whether these concessions will be final, or whether the Bill shall serve merely as an intermediary basis of action. It is believed in Germany that the Bill is not altogether disapproved at the Vatican, which has just sent another Note to the Government. The excitements of the Session have been too much for Prince Bismarck, who has been seriously ill. The Emperor keeps the twenty-fifth anniversary of his rule over Prussia next October, when, though he wishes for no official celebration, the occasion will be fitted quietly. One of his chief presents will be a life-size portrait of Queen Victoria by the German Court painter, Herr von Angeli. Emperor William will unveil the great national monument on the border of the Niederwald, commemorating the 1870 war, on September 27, the anniversary of the Strassburg capitulation.—Disastrous floods have occurred in Silesia, owing to heavy rain after drought.

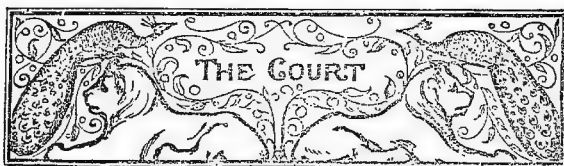
The trial in AUSTRIA of ten Hungarian Jews, charged with murdering a Christian girl at Tisza Esslar for a Passover sacrifice, proves one of the most extraordinary modern *causes célèbres*. Great excitement has been aroused, both owing to the strong feeling against the Jews and to the strange manner in which the case is being conducted. The investigating magistrates seem completely biased, and the prosecution has apparently been got up in very questionable style, while the witnesses constantly contradict each other, and frequently disagree with their previous depositions. As to the promising young gentleman of fourteen, who gives the principal evidence, Master Moritz Scharf, the son of the chief accused, he shows the utmost virulence alike against his father and the Jewish religion, and when shown over the Court-house inquired where the gallows would be erected to hang his father.

To the catastrophes at places of amusement which have lately afflicted other countries must be added one in ITALY, where forty-eight persons have been burned to death in a marionette show at Dervio on Lake Como. A heap of straw behind the stage caught fire, and the audience took the cry of "fire" raised by the showman for part of the performance; while, on hearing the alarm below, they thought that a quarrel was going on, so blocked up the door with a huge table. This effectually prevented escape when they realised their danger, and the majority of the audience were burnt or trampled to death, some few escaping through the windows.

The Albanians still give TURKEY much trouble, as, though open conflict seems to have ceased, the insurgents are unwilling to accept the Porte's terms, even on condition of a general amnesty. Turkey, however, remains firmly determined to insist on the decided delimitation of the Montenegrin frontier. At home the Government is again "considering" the reorganisation of the Asiatic provinces, the Ministerial report recommending perfect equality in Armenia, and Government employment for the natives. Armenia meanwhile seems in a very disturbed condition. ROUMANIA has drawn up a lengthy protest against the decision of the Danubian Conference.

There is little else thought of in INDIA but the Native Magistrate Bill, and the opposition to the Ilbert measure evidently strengthens daily. Nor is it lessened by the recent evidences of the effects of the agitation upon the native mind. Not only have some of the lower classes insulted English ladies in Calcutta, but even at Simla, the very headquarters of the Government, they have treated Englishmen with gross impertinence, telling them that British rule was over, and that there would soon be another Afghan affair with the English as Afghans. As yet the Government remains silent, but a letter from the Simla correspondent of the *Calcutta Statesman* is construed hopefully as some indication of a change in the wind. Hitherto this journal has invariably supported the Government, while now the Simla writer unwillingly admits both that the reports from the local administration decidedly condemn the Bill, and that a dangerous spirit is abroad throughout the country. This bad feeling the writer attributes chiefly to the Vernacular Press influencing the uneducated natives, although the Anglo-Indian publications are not altogether free from blame.

The question of assisted British pauper emigration is arousing considerable ill-feeling in the UNITED STATES, where an Irish deputation has interviewed President Arthur on the subject, the President announcing that the Government would strictly enforce the law forbidding the landing of convicts, lunatics, idiots, and paupers. Accordingly the Emigration Commission have decided that strict examination shall be made on the arrival of English steamers. Already some two hundred emigrants have been detained at New York, and complaints are made that numbers arrive almost penniless and with no prospects, their fare having been paid to get them away from the workhouses. The American authorities, therefore, will ship as many as possible back to England—though the unlucky paupers strenuously object—and will absolutely refuse to allow any more to land. On the other hand public opinion fears lest suitable emigration should be checked.—The floods in the Mississippi district continue most disastrous, and numbers of people are homeless.



THE Queen arrived at Windsor Castle on Saturday. Her Majesty has decidedly benefited by her Scotch visit, as on reaching Windsor Her Majesty was able to walk from the train to the carriage outside instead of being carried in a chair as on her departure a month ago. The Queen, however, did not attend Divine Service in the private chapel next morning, the Princesses being present, while the new Dean of Windsor officiated. Princess Christian visited Her Majesty in the afternoon, and the Dean of Windsor and Mrs. Davidson, with several others, joined the Royal party at dinner. On Monday and Tuesday the Queen and the Princesses drove to Frogmore; while on Wednesday the Duc d'Aumale lunched at Windsor, and the Princesses came to town to attend the State Concert. Her Majesty will remain at Windsor about three weeks.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters went on Saturday to Knighton, Buckhurst Hill, and witnessed the annual drill competition of the children of the London Board Schools. In the afternoon the Cologne Choral Union sang before the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. Next morning the Prince and Princess with their daughters and the Prince and Princess of Saxemeiningen attended Divine Service. On Monday the Prince presided at a meeting to consider the establishment of a British Art and Archaeological School at Athens, and later accompanied the Princess and daughters to the wedding of Lord and Lady Alington's son, the Hon. Humphrey Sturt, with Lady Feodora Yorke, the Royal party also going to Lady Alington's subsequent reception. Afterwards the Prince went to the House of Lords, and in the evening, with the Princess and the Prince and Princess of Saxemeiningen, dined with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. The Prince and Princess on Tuesday went down to Stratton to stay with Lord Northbrook in order to visit the Royal Counties Agricultural Show at Winchester. They drove to Winchester on Wednesday morning, and, after receiving an address, and lunching at the Guildhall, they inspected the Show, and visited the College and Cathedral. The Prince and Princess returned home in time for the State Concert at Buckingham Palace in the evening. On Thursday the Prince was present at the funeral of Sir W. Knollys. Last (Friday) night the Prince and Princess intended to be present at Lady Folkestone's concert on behalf of the People's Entertainment Society, and to-day (Saturday) they go to Eastbourne to open the Alice Memorial Hospital.—A garden party will be given at Marlborough House on the 14th prox.—When visiting the Agricultural Show at York next month the Prince will lay the foundation stone of the York New Institute with Masonic honours.



THE SERMON at the anniversary service of the Bishop of London's Fund was preached last Sunday at St. Paul's by the Archbishop of Canterbury—his first appearance there since his election to the Primacy—before a congregation of some 8,000. The Bishop of London, as claiming precedence in his own Cathedral, occupied the throne; the Archbishop sat in the Bishop's seat in the centre of the choir. Notwithstanding all the efforts of infidelity, "the yearnings," said the preacher, "for the Divine messages were neither few nor feeble," and the Bishop's Fund was a living and potent agency. But twenty suburban districts were still neglected for lack of means, and there were only 2,000*l.* in hand for the current year's expenses of 8,000*l.*—On Saturday the Archbishop took the chair at a Court of Assistants of the Sons of the Clergy Corporation. Applications for aid were received from 132 clergymen, and grants, amounting to 2,220*l.* in all, were made in every well-authenticated case. The reason assigned in many cases was the depressed state of agriculture, and it was stated by the Registrar that the fall in the rents of the estates belonging to the charity was no less than 2,000*l.* a year as compared with their value six years ago.

CARDINAL MANNING took the chair on Tuesday at the sixteenth annual meeting of the supporters of the Westminster Education Fund, in St. James's Hall. While calling urgently on the meeting to protest against the threatened absorption of voluntary Church

schools in the School Board system, his Eminence was pleased to announce that the pupils of the various schools in his arch-diocese had passed successfully the severest tests at the hands of the Government inspectors. Resolutions condemning the course of recent legislation were moved by the Right Rev. Mgr. Patterson, Bishop of Emmaus, and others, pledging English Catholics to use every means in their power to maintain and multiply Catholic schools by the Rev. Canon M'Mullen, Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., and Mr. Justice Day.

THE REV. A. J. POOLE, late "Rugby Fox" Master, in the High School at Masulipatam, and for three years connected with the Telugu Mission, has been selected by the Archbishop of Canterbury for the post of first Missionary Bishop of Japan. Mr. Poole was ordained to the curacy of St. Aldate's, Oxford, in 1876, and has been very successful in missionary work among the higher classes of Hindus.—Mr. Rutherford, Fellow and Praelector of University College, Oxford, will replace Dr. Scott as Head Master of Westminster after the vacation.

SOME ANGRY CORRESPONDENCE has passed between the Archbishop of York and Mr. W. Wynn, the people's warden of St. Matthew's, Sheffield, in consequence of the would-be witty letter in which Mr. Wynn compared the action of the Archbishop in not following up the motion addressed to Mr. Ommamney to that of the famous King of France who "marched up a hill and then marched down again." The Archbishop has now appointed a Commission to inquire into the facts of the practices at St. Matthew's, and Mr. Wynn has opened a "Protestant Mission Room," which the Primate describes as a Dissenting Chapel.

A RENEWED APPEAL on behalf of the Tait Memorial Mission Fund was made on Wednesday by the Archbishop of Canterbury at a numerously-attended meeting at Lord Granville's. Subscriptions have for some time ceased to flow in, and for mission purposes there is only 3,800*l.* available. Not "new buildings but living agents" were required, and that on a more systematic plan than the present temporary mode of mission work.



HANDEL FESTIVAL.—Little remains to be added to what has already been written about this great triennial celebration. As on every previous occasion, the great day was Friday, when *Israel in Egypt* was given in its entirety. Its thoroughly successful execution confirmed the general verdict that no abler man could have been selected to take the place so long and honourably filled by Sir Michael Costa than Mr. August Manns, superintendent-in-chief of musical matters at the Crystal Palace for some quarter of a century. It was hardly possible that, on the whole, things could have gone better. The choruses, from the pathetic opening, "And the Children of Israel sighed," to "He led them through the deep," &c. (Part I.), in which the miracles of *Zedus* are illustrated with such marvellously concentrated power, and from "I will sing unto the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously," &c., to the end of the recapitulation (Part II.)—written, as all musicians know, before its afterwards constituted precursor, which it almost surpasses in sublimity—the choruses were given by the multitude of singers, if not in undeviating perfection, which could hardly have been expected, for the most part with surpassing excellence. That the picturesque and exciting number, "He gave them hailstones for rain," should be encored with unanimity was simply the revival of a time-honoured custom; but even more creditable to the singers was the nearly faultless delivery of "He sent a thick darkness," and, later on, of the most difficult of all the choruses, "The people shall hear and be afraid," with its touching episode (an after-thought), "All the inhabitants of Canaan shall melt away," and its invariably exciting sequel, "They shall be as still as a stone, till Thy people pass over," &c. The solo vocalists were Madame Valleria, Madame Patey, and Miss Marriott; and Messrs. Bridson, F. King, and Edward Lloyd, the last-named earning an encore for the great bravura air, "The enemy said," which he declaimed not only with the indispensable force and vigour, but with a true artistic understanding of its significance. The National Anthem wound up the performance with appropriate solemnity; and this was succeeded by a demonstration in favour of Mr. Manns, which had been legitimately earned, and in which not only the vast audience of some 23,000 people took part, but also the members of the chorus and orchestra without an exception.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Rossini's *Semiramide*, with Madame Adelina Patti as the Babylonian Queen, and her former associate, Madame Scalchi, as Arsace, passed off in the accustomed manner, the finished and brilliant singing of the heroine of the evening atoning for some deficiencies in the performance as a whole. Madame Scalchi's fine contralto voice stood her in good stead; but those old enough to remember Alboni, who made her *débüt* as Arsace, at the Royal Italian Opera in 1847, with Grisi as *Semiramide*, could hardly fail to draw comparisons. The fact is that the art of singing the florid Italian style of Rossini's music is rapidly becoming extinct, and Madame Patti almost alone may be said still to possess the secret. The part of Assur has found no competent representative since Tamburini in his prime, and M. Gailhard is no more equal to its adequate interpretation, in a vocal sense, than was M. Agnese, and various Frenchmen who might be named. Among other features to be praised, however, was the fine performance of the popular overture, under the direction of Signor Bevilacqua, the *allegro* of which was repeated by general desire, as was the melodious and characteristic duet, "Giorno d'orrore," in which Madame Patti and Madame Scalchi, each in her different way, may be said to have excelled themselves. Another noticeable performance since our last allusion to the doings at this theatre was Mozart's inimitable comic opera, *Le Nozze di Figaro*, with Madame Albani as the pensive Countess Almaviva, Signor de Reszke as her fickle husband, Madame Repetto as Susanna, Signor Cotogni as Figaro, and Madame Pauline Lucca as Cherubino. Madame Albani's Countess is one of those graceful and genuine assumptions which once witnessed can hardly fail to dwell in the memory, and her singing of the two beautiful airs which Mozart has put into the lips of one of his most interesting heroines is beyond criticism. Madame Lucca is Cherubino to the life, in all the diverse requirements of the character, with its sportive petulance and growing passion. Her "Voi che sapete"—a melody, by the way, the spontaneous freshness of which can never fade—must always please, notwithstanding the slight liberties she takes here and there with the "tempo," so truthful is her conveyance of its innermost meaning. Madame Repetto, as substitute for Madame Sembrich, who was to have played Susanna, acquitted herself more than creditably in the circumstances; Signor de Reszke was a Count of the most legitimate stamp; and Signor Cotogni a Figaro too well known to call for fresh comment. The success of Ponchielli's *Giovanni* is fully confirmed by repeated representations, and there can be little doubt that, if curtailments were made in certain parts of the opera by some one equal to the task, it would prove a genuine acquisition to the Covent Garden repertory. By her intelligent and powerful delineation of the leading personage, Madame Marie Durand at once asserted her right to be accepted as a lyric artist of

the highest capabilities, a distinction which her subsequent performances as Valentine in the *Huguenots*, and Aida in Verdi's last opera, confirmed beyond dispute. The next novelty (or quasi-novelty) is to be the revival of Rossini's delightful opera, *La gazza ladra*, with Madame Patti as Ninetta.

A YACHT CRUISE TO KAMTSCHATKA

OUR engravings represent some incidents of the cruise of the steam yacht *Marchesa*, 420 tons, belonging to Mr. C. T. Kettlewell. The vessel started from Cowes in January, 1882, and after passing through the Suez Canal, and visiting Ceylon and Japan, shaped her course for Kamtschatka. On August 13th the yacht anchored in course for Petropaulovski, the capital, just previous to the inauguration by the crews of two Russian men of war of the memorial of the Russian victory over the combined forces of England and France in August, 1854.

Dr. Guillemard, to whom we are indebted for the photographs from which our illustrations are engraved, writes:—"Though figuring in maps in capital letters, Petropaulovski, or Petropaulsk, as it is generally called, is in reality a little hamlet, with a population of less than four hundred souls. It is situated by the side of one of the tiniest of harbours, but, despite its insignificance, it formed the scene, on August 24th, 1854, of one of the most humiliating disasters that ever befel the British flag. In a combined attempt by the English and French forces to carry the town, partly through mistaking each other for the enemy, and partly from a panic, the allied forces were overpowered, and about 150 men were either shot down or driven over the precipices. The honour of being considered the finest harbour in the world has been claimed for several places, but those who had seen both Rio and Sydney unanimously pronounced both to be inferior to Avatika Bay. Completely land-locked, and furnished with numerous minor harbours, it forms a basin nine miles across, almost entirely surrounded by mountains, amongst which the snowy cones of Villenchinska (7,800 feet), Avatchinska (8,730 feet), and Koriakska (11,522 feet) are boldly conspicuous.

"A week was spent here in organising a hunting and exploring expedition to the north, and equipping the three explorers, Mr. Kettlewell, Lieutenant Elliot Powell, R.N., and Dr. Guillemard, for a month's rough work in a practically unknown and but sparsely populated country. On August 19th a start was made, the trio being accompanied by two of the yacht's crew, two Russian guides and interpreters, and five Kamtschatdals in charge of the twenty-six horses and foals which were required for the journey." Our portrait of Dr. Guillemard in Kamtschatkan costume shows that autumn weather in that distant land is of an Arctic rather than of a tropic character; and, as on most nights the mercury was below the freezing point in their tents, the party found fur coats and bearskin head-dresses a decided comfort.

The expedition travelled almost due north, their goal being the head-waters of the Kamtschatka River, separated from Petropaulovski by from three to four hundred miles of plain, forest, and mountain ranges. One of their earlier halting places was the village of Gunal, of which Dr. Guillemard writes:—"Situated on the Bolcheresk River, it boasts some seventy inhabitants, 250 sledge dogs, and a church, which is visited by the priest twice a year. The inhabitants are half-breed Kamtschatdals, the offspring of the marriages of Siberian colonists with native wives. The river banks hereabouts were lined with thousands of dying and dead salmon, the smell from which was intolerable. As, however, this is an annual infliction the inhabitants do not appear to notice it. Like the Lapps, the Kamtschatdals prefer their fish with *heart golt*, and bury it in the ground in order that the desired flavour may be obtained. Ordinarily, however, the salmon are dried beneath rough sheds by the action of the sun and air, as shown in the illustration. Here they perfume the air for many weeks, distilling a gentle rain of maggots meanwhile, which whiten the ground below.

"The number of salmon in Kamtschatkan rivers is quite inconceivable. Yearly some thousands of millions of spent fish must perish, and an almost equal number fall victims to net and basket. So numerous are they that on several rivers that our expedition crossed it would have been hardly possible to make a cast without foul-hooking a fish, and at one little village of ten huts a good catch in the season ranged from 20,000 to 30,000. At Melkova, which is some 300 miles from the mouth of the Kamtschatka River, the stream is staked across, and the salmon pass into small *cunrals*, which terminate in bottle-shaped baskets on the lobster-pot principle, from which escape is impossible."

In fourteen days the Great Kamtschatka River was struck. The voyage down the river then began. Two rafts were constructed by placing a deck of planks across dug-out canoes, and on one of these a hut was built. For 400 miles the party floated on, the scenery, at first of the lovely but tame type of birch woods and long reaches of river, gradually becoming grand in the extreme. The positions and altitudes of the principal mountains were accurately determined, as well as the soundings and course of the river, and photographs of the scenery were taken, but Dr. Guillemard was most unfortunate in having his last case of plates broken, so that his camera was useless when he arrived at the foot of the great volcanoes, whose peaks are seen on the horizon in our illustrations. The rafts were moored to the bank at night, and the party camped out on shore, the navigation of the river being dangerous after dark.

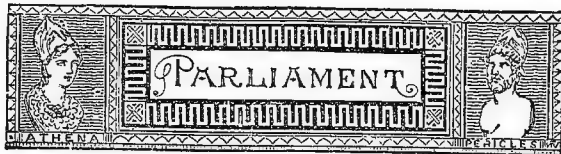
Of the grand group of volcanoes passed on the voyage down Dr. Guillemard writes: "The praises of Fujiyama, the sacred mountain of Japan, have been sung times without number; but I venture to think that not one in a hundred of the readers of *The Graphic* have ever heard of the name of Kloochefskoia. Nevertheless, it may fairly lay claim to be considered one of the grandest volcanoes in the world, and far in advance of its Japanese rival in height, shape, and beauty. A perfectly regular cone in form from every point of view, it towers to a height of 16,500 feet, its base being within a few feet of the sea-level. Its upper 11,000 feet are clad with perpetual snow. Though a solitary mountain, inasmuch as it is isolated and on its own base, it is nevertheless in close proximity to several other mountains, which, though nameless, are scarcely inferior to it in altitude. But its exquisite form and symmetry, its crown of smoke by day, and its beacon of flame by night, alike single it out as king amongst its fellows. Kloochefskoia has never been ascended, and, indeed, has been visited by but few Europeans.

"After having experienced a long series of annoyances by reason of unceasing attempts at extortion on the part of the half-caste Russians, it was quite a relief for us to reach the little Kamtschatdal settlement of Kojerevski, situated on the Kamtschatka River, in close proximity to the great volcanoes. The Kamtschatdals, who resemble the Mongolians in type, are found to be most good-natured and obliging. They had, however, a considerable admixture of Russian blood, the pure race being comparatively rare, except in the north-western part of the peninsula."

The *Marchesa* was rejoined at the mouth of the river, and proceeded to Behring Island, now practically the property of the Alaska Fur Company. Thence a course was laid for Cape Shipunsky, in Eastern Kamtschatka, with the object of obtaining some sport with gun and rifle. At Betchevinskoi Bay the party enjoyed two days of excellent sport, the bag being thirteen big-horn bulls (*Ovis nivalis*), one walrus, several seals, and plenty of duck. "The yacht's deck was in consequence converted into a sort of butcher's shop, to the huge delight of the crew, whose

facetiousness expended itself in the labelling of the carcasses with such notices as 'First Prize, Petropaulsky Cattle Show;' 'Prime, 11d.;' 'Cuttings, 3½d.,' and so forth."

The *Marchesa* touched at the southern end of the peninsula on her voyage south for the purpose of obtaining an insight into the hunting of the sea otter, whose skins fetch such high prices in the London market, by the little Aleuts, a diminutive race of hardy boatmen, whose canoes much resemble the Greenlanders' *kyaks*. The yacht then sailed for Yokohama, where she arrived on October 5th. Some months were then spent in a complete exploration of Japan, and the *Marchesa* proceeded to Hong Kong, and is now on a cruise to Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, and Arru Islands.



ON Thursday in this week the House of Commons spent a night in discussion of the Army Estimates. Otherwise it has given up its days and nights to the Corrupt Practices Bill, with a result by no means commensurate with the magnitude of the endeavour. Up to Thursday the Bill had made progress at the rate of a clause a sitting, which, as there are sixty-seven clauses, not to speak of schedules, held out the flattering hope that if that rate could be maintained the Bill would be out of Committee in the last days of October, or certainly in the first week in November. Then the House would be at liberty to take up the Bankruptcy Bill, the Patents Bill, the Criminal Appeal Bill, the Welsh Education Bill, the Rivers Conservancy Bill, wind up Supply, and perform the other business of the Session.

On Tuesday this fair prospect was blighted. On Monday night, the Committee having finished Clause 5, which had been taken in hand on the previous Friday, approached Clause 6. This, according to established usage, should have been disposed of at the morning sitting on Tuesday. But when the sitting was suspended Clause 6 was still under discussion, and the prolongation of the Committee became indefinite. In ordinary cases where public business moves forward at this snail's pace some satisfaction is found in angrily protesting against obstruction. Even that is a compensation forbidden to Ministers in respect of the Corrupt Practices Bill. Mr. Charles Lewis, it is true, has set himself with much energy to the putting of spokes in the wheel of the Bill. But the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb. There is always a silver lining to the darkest cloud. Mr. Lewis is a busy man in the City and elsewhere, and cannot find time or strength to devote himself to the purpose of obstruction in the complete and systematic way in which Land Leaguers are wont to do. Moreover, his voice is not capable of sustained efforts. After making ten or twelve speeches in the course of a sitting, he is warned of the approaching departure of his voice, and, like a prudent man, forestalls the calamity by withdrawing from the forefront of controversy. The spirit truly is willing, but the voice is weak; and though Mr. Sheil once addressed the House of Commons with no other indication of speech than the motion of his lips, no sound issuing therefrom, the practice is not encouraged.

But when Mr. Lewis is thus withdrawn, he retires with the consciousness that his place will be adequately filled. The interest in the Corrupt Practices Bill is exceptionally personal. It is like a debate on the kitchen arrangements, the ventilation of the House, or the accommodation of the smoking room. Each member has his personal experience, which he is anxious to relate, or his anticipation of the working of the Act, which he is desirous of submitting for consideration of the House. Three members sitting below the gangway on the Ministerial side are responsible for much delay in the progress of the Bill. Foremost is Mr. Henry Fowler, who, like Mr. Charles Lewis, is a solicitor, and regards the Bill from a professional as well as the personal point of view. He has moved many amendments, the majority of which have come to nothing, being either withdrawn or negatived without a division. But they take up time; and Mr. Cowen and Mr. Labouchere are always ready to contribute a speech or two. Mr. Cowen, in particular, has been notably exercised by this Bill. Mr. Labouchere speaks on most subjects, whether of foreign or domestic policy. Mr. Cowen rarely addresses the House, coming down now and then upon it with an essay of massive eloquence, which is an intellectual treat. But in view of the Corrupt Practices Bill he has broken through his habitude, and sometimes speaks a dozen times in a sitting.

The Irish members, on their part, are singularly quiet, though this attitude is possibly the result of settled policy. Taking the Session through, they assign themselves a great deal of talking, with the scarcely veiled object of preventing time being utilised for work. If any one else would do the talking the object is equally attained, and they have the advantage of a little rest. They cannot complain of undue haste if a bill of sixty-seven clauses gets through at the rate of a clause a sitting, much less when that rate is sometimes fallen short of. Therefore, they sit silent and watchful, "understanding," to use a dramatic business phrase, the part of Mr. Charles Lewis and his collaborators on the other side of the House. Should he or they by accident fail, they are on the spot ready to take up the part, so that no interruption of the comedy shall take place.

Committee on the Corrupt Practices Bill is, with Thursday's excursion into the Estimates, the sole business of the week, the sittings of the House of Commons being cut short both on Tuesday and Wednesday by a count out. But there has been at least one announcement at question time of considerable importance. Some time ago it was stated by the Premier that Ministers intended to despatch to South Africa a Special Commissioner to confer with the Boer Government upon the experience gained by the working of the Convention. A Special Commission was even named; but whilst his instructions were being prepared, there came a telegram from the Transvaal announcing that the Boer Government would send hither a Special Commissioner in the person either of the President or the Vice-President of the Republic. This is an announcement received with general satisfaction, tinged by suspicion. It seems so evident an advantage to the British Government that the mountain should come to Mahomet in place of Mahomet going to the mountain, that there is an uneasy feeling that there is more in the proffer than meets the eye. One thing seems pretty certain—that the debate on the Transvaal affairs, with the opening of which Sir M. Hicks-Beach has been charged for many months, will not take place this Session, or if it does that it will come on some time in August in a moribund House.

The House of Lords have been further engaged in consideration of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. This passed the report stage on Monday without division, though a last stand was taken on Thursday, when the third reading came on. They have also passed a measure for the Protection of Young Girls, which already stands doomed as a well meant but wholly impracticable piece of legislation, of which the Commons if they ever take it up would make short work. Meanwhile the Lords have upset the Resolution arrived at by the Commons, which withdraws the prohibition against paying interest out of capital in the matter of railway and other companies. According to existing practice this law is commonly evaded by the device of the contractors avowedly undertaking to pay interest during the course of construction. A small majority of the House

of Commons, thinking it better to regularise this practice and put it under the control of Parliament, passed a resolution altering the Standing Order. The House of Lords, after a lively debate, agreed without division to leave the Standing Order as it was; and so the law remains.



THE TURF.—Most of the racing this week has been up northwards, Four Oaks Park (Birmingham) and Gosforth Park (Newcastle) having been the chief meetings. At the former the sport was very fair. A field of pretty good quality contested the Two-Year-Old Plate on the Tuesday, and Pibroch, the favourite, won. Reprieve would have run for this race but for a slight accident happening to her through a collision with a cab on her way to the course. But she won the Great Midland Foal Plate on the following day, carrying her 10 lbs. extra to victory easily enough. It would be difficult to find a better youngster of the season than Lord Grosvenor's filly. Dummore scored twice, winning the Seymour Welter and All-Aged Plates. The racing, too, was good at Gosforth Park; but the pitmen and working classes generally in and about Newcastle consider themselves hardly treated in being deprived of their sport on the famous Town Moor, and having to pay for admittance into the park. Chislehurst put in an appearance for the North Derby, and with the odds of 7 to 2 on him, and a penalty also, disposed of his three opponents cleverly. The Stewards' Cup produced a field of nine, of whom Downpour was made favourite, but Hesperian, who was next in demand, won easily enough from Tita and Sweet Auburn, Downpour being nowhere. The Northumberland Plate—so long known as the "Pitmen's Derby"—came on for decision on the Wednesday. This year there seems to have been more previous speculation on it than for some seasons, and it has been free from the malodorous practices associated with it. But it has been of a sensational character at least in one instance, owing to the hot favourite Barcadine having met with something of an accident at Newmarket last week, and it being a matter of doubt whether he would see the post. And so he went to all sorts of prices, and was backed at very long ones by speculators who have a fancy for this particular line of investment, and make a practice of backing fallen favourites in the hope that they may be resuscitated. Mr. Peck, the owner of the famous Irish-bred crack, acted in the most straightforward manner, and gave to the public the report of the Newmarket Vet., who counselled that the animal should not be scratched till the last moment, and intimated that all might yet be well. And so it turned out, and though owing to the suspicion attaching to his case he did not start first favourite, he won handsomely enough, beating Shrewsbury, the favourite, to whom he was giving 17 lbs., easily enough. The result was received with loud cheering, and the performance stamps Barcadine as the best horse of his day, if not of this equine generation. The highest weight before carried to victory in this handicap is 8 st. 12 lbs., which was the impost on Underhand in 1859, Caller Ou's in 1864, and Hampton's in 1877. Barcadine's weight was 9 st. 10 lb. Archer was the jockey, and laid off till half way up the straight, when he came out with a rush, and the matter was at once settled.—We hear from America that old Parole, who won a lot of races in this country, is still running in his own as fresh as a kitten, and winning too. He is a great popular favourite on Transatlantic courses.

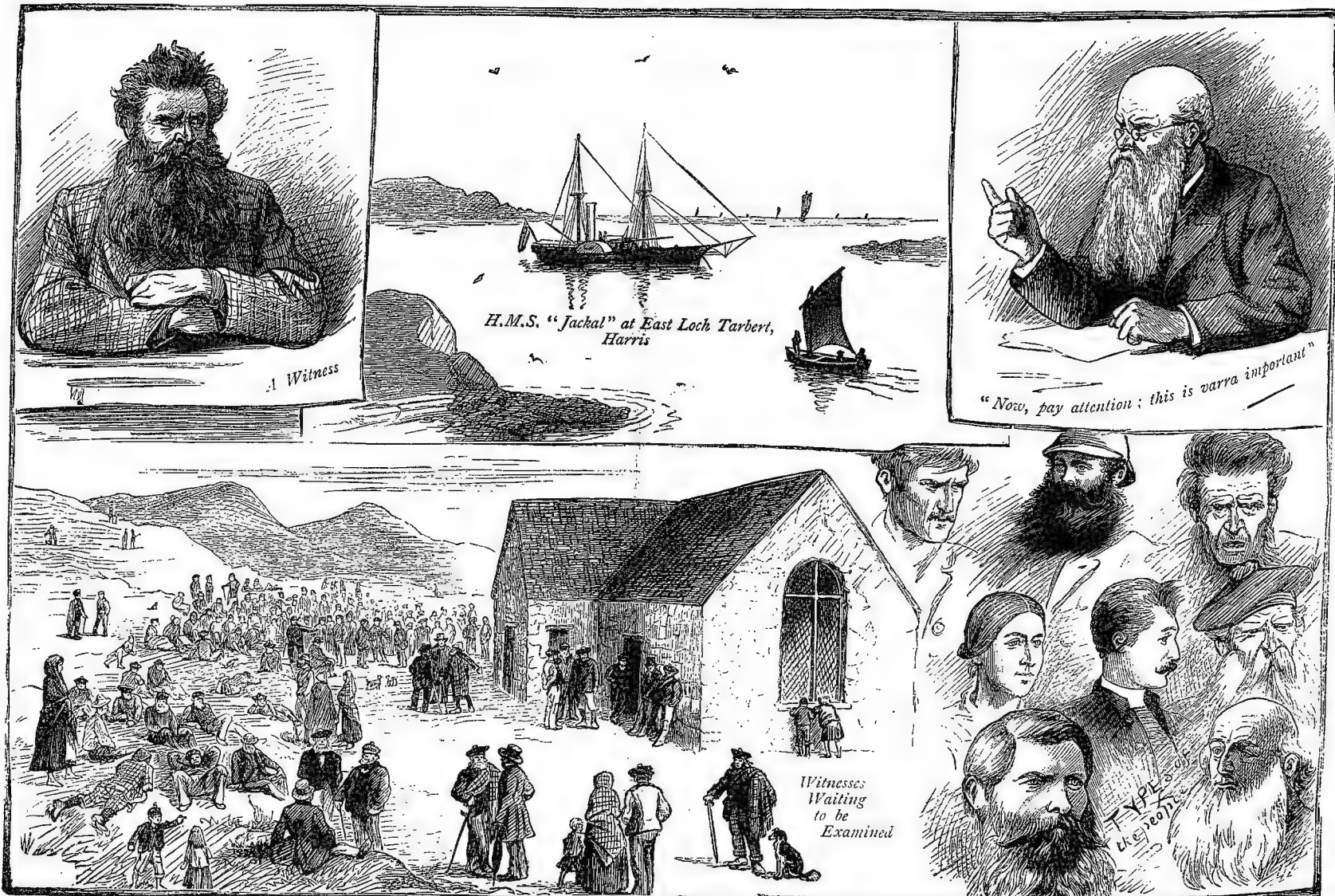
CRICKET.—The splendid cricketing weather of the earlier part of June has not recently been maintained, and hence some of the performances of both batsmen and bowlers during the last week are not altogether trustworthy. But it would have required some exceptionally strong intervening circumstances to have given Derbyshire any chance against Lancashire, and for it to be beaten by an innings and 78 runs was about what might have been anticipated. Docker was the only man on the losing side who made much of a stand against the excellent bowling of Watson and Barlow, scoring 39 and 34. For Lancashire Briggs made 60 and Hornby 36. It may be noted that no less than fourteen of the Derbyshire men were "caught," and mostly off Watson.—North v. South, at the Oval, for Pooley's benefit, was a great match, and well fought out. The professional element predominated on both sides, but the cricket was very good all round. The North only won the match by 22 runs, their second innings, which amounted to 215, pulling them through.—Notts and Yorkshire at Sheffield have played a stubborn game, the small scoring on both sides being its feature. The Yorkshire first innings was 90 only, and that of Notts only 87, the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth wickets of the Midlanders all falling at 25. All that Yorkshire could get in its second attempt was 95, thus leaving Notts 99 to get to win. Of these 45 were obtained for the loss of six wickets, and then, unfortunately, the rain stopped the play, and caused the match to be drawn.—The weather also sadly interfered with the Oxford and Cambridge match at Lord's this week. It was the forty-ninth match between the Universities. Cambridge, in consequence of its success in the "trial" matches this season, was a strong favourite, and the result justified the anticipation, though the weather and luck had something to do with it. The Cambridge first innings realised the comfortable total of 215, of which C. W. Wright made no less than 102. Oxford replied with the miserable figures of 55, and so had to submit to the ignominy of "following on." But this they did to very good effect, putting on no less than 150 with the loss of only three wickets when the stumps were drawn on Tuesday evening. The one innings defeat was, of course, quickly averted on the Wednesday morning, but misfortune soon began to attend the efforts of the Dark Blues, and they were all out for 215, curiously enough the exact total of the Cambridge first innings. This left the Light Blues only 56 runs to get to win, and they lost three wickets in getting them, thus beating their opponents by seven wickets, and making their score in the Inter-University Cricket Contest 25 wins to Oxford's 22. Among the *notanda* of the game is the fact that the Oxford's Captain and wicket-keeper, M. C. Kemp, in both innings caught out the Cambridge Captain, C. T. Studd. Mr. Wright in his second innings for Cambridge scored 29 (not out), and so was the batting hero of the occasion. Mr. Grant Asher, the big hitter, only laid a duck's egg for Oxford in his first innings, though he got 19 in his second. Mr. Roe, the hero of the biggest score on record (415 not out), also did the duck trick. In the Oxford first innings only two batsmen made double figures.

AQUATICS.—Henley Regatta takes place on the Thursday and Friday of this week. The entries are satisfactory, and some good trials may be expected. For the Grand Challenge there are seven, viz., Kingston, Thames, London, Twickenham, Leander, Exeter College, Oxford, and Royal Chester; but Jesus, Cambridge, is unfortunately missing. Eton, Christ Church, Oxford, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, will contest the Ladies' Challenge Plate. Messrs. J. H. D. Goldie and F. Willan will act as umpires, and only a limited number of members of the Press will be allowed on the launch.—George Perkins, the well-known sculler, has arrived in this country from Australia.—Most unpleasant reports reach us from America in reference to the *bona fide* character of the recent sculling match between Hanlan and Ross.

TRICYCLING.—Mr. M. J. Lowndes, last week, succeeded at the Surbiton Recreation Grounds in beating all previous records,



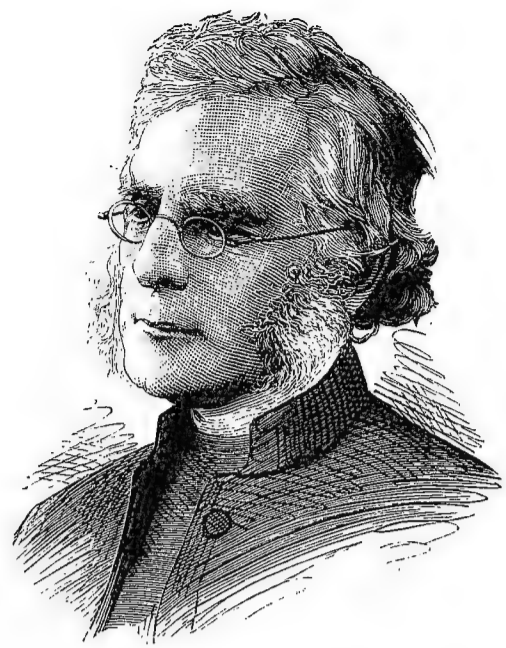
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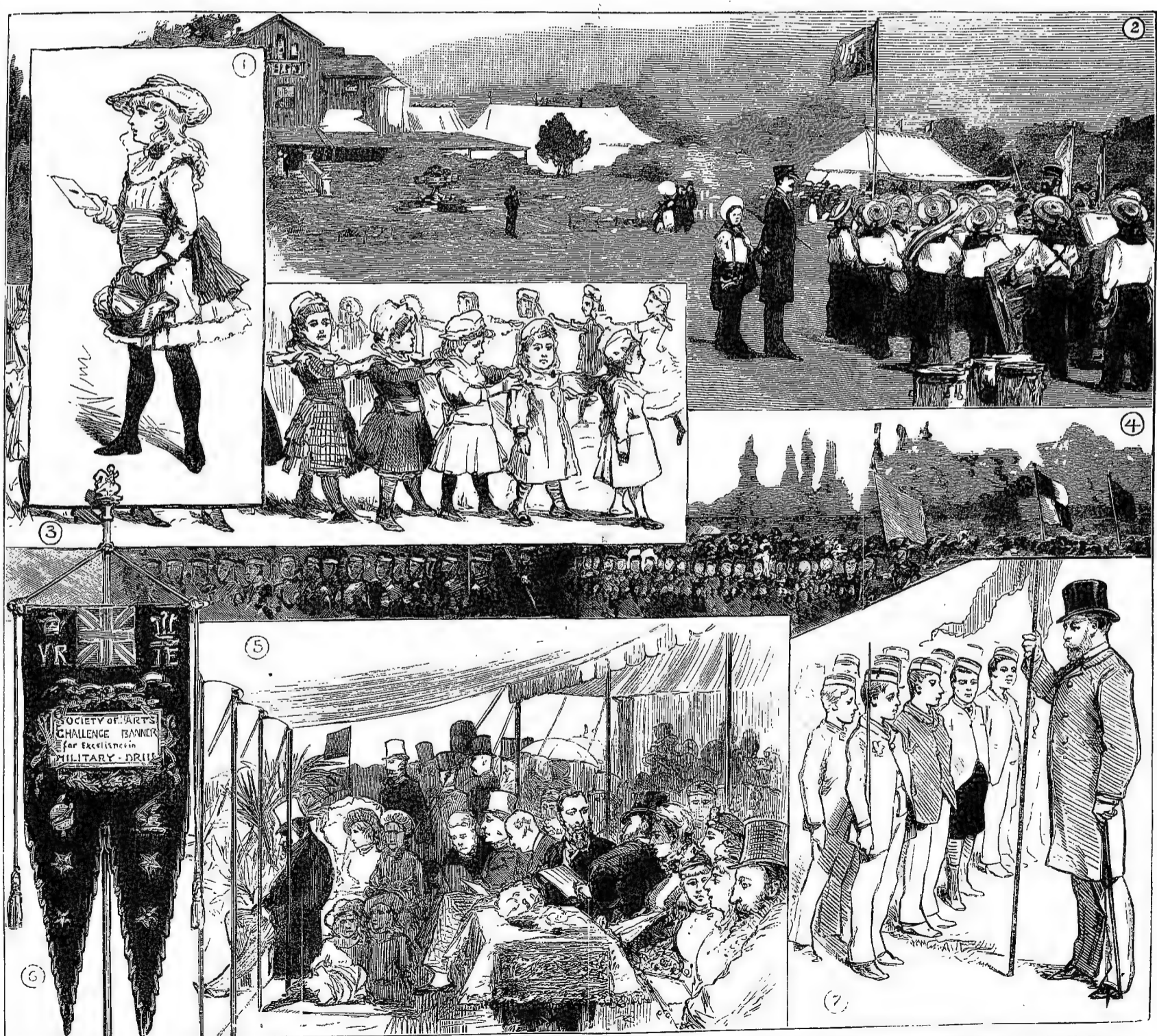
THE LAND QUESTION IN SCOTLAND—MEETING AT EAST LOCH TARBERT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS



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K.C.B., GENTLEMAN USHER OF THE BLACK ROD
Born August 1, 1797; Died June 23, 1883



THE RIGHT REV. JOHN WILLIAM COLENZO, D.D., D.C.L.,
BISHOP OF NATAL
Born Jan. 24, 1814; Died June 20, 1883



1. Knighton, June 23, 1883.—2: The Band of the "Shaftesbury."—3. Girls' Swedish Exercises.—4. The Boys Going Past at the "Double."—5. The Inspection.—6. The Challenge Banner.—7. H.R.H. The Prince of Wales Presenting the Banner to the Battersea Boys.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN THE BOARD SCHOOLS—DRILL OF LONDON BOARD SCHOOL CHILDREN BEFORE THE PRINCE OF WALES
AT KNIGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, THE RESIDENCE OF MR. E. N. BUXTON

from one to ten miles, on the tricycle. He did the one mile in 3 min. 5 sec.; five miles in 16 min. 19 sec.; and the ten miles 32 min. 33 sec. and a fraction; the previous records being one mile, 3 min. 11 sec.; five miles, 16 min. 24½ secs.; and ten miles, 34 min. 3 sec.



THE WHEAT FIELDS do not seem to be of more than average promise, even in the Fens, where this year they are about at their best. The want of genial nights, soft winds, and showers during the critical period, from mid-May to mid-June, has been against the growing plant; but of the last ten days things have borne a more favourable aspect. Rain has fallen very refreshingly, and with but moderate wind, so that the early blooming fields have been fertilised. The rain has been succeeded by heat, and the nights, as well as the days, have become warmer. The wheat straw will generally be short, but a short straw is frequently a good grain year, and a hot July may still carry the yield of wheat per acre over the line of the 29-bushel average.

THE SPRING CORN started well, and has had an almost uniformly favourable growth. Hence both oats and barley are of distinctly favourable promise, and the latter is expected on the present outlook to be one of the best crops reaped for many years. Norfolk farmers have never known their barley more promising; and in Kent the good colour and vigorous growth fully compensate for the plant being, as a rule, about a week late. All along the South Coast the barley looks like a good crop, and many farmers wish they had sown more of this cereal, which, however, is believed to be rather over an average acreage. The growth is generally thick and very level, in which respect it contrasts favourably with many wheat-fields.

HAYMAKING is now at its height in the home counties, and it has begun in almost every English shire. There can be few more pleasant hours than those spent by town dwellers when, at this time of year, they manage to get out into the country and traverse the scented fields. The seeds of the various grasses have developed freely this year, and the crop should be good in quality, although there is a shortness in quantity that admits of no dispute. Beautiful fields certainly are, with the ox-eyed daisies and many other flowering weeds among the hay. But the farmer cannot rejoice over the prevalence of un-nutritive vegetation, and the flowers would not show as well as they do but for the thinness of the hay crop. Clovers and cultivated grasses seem better than the grass crop this year.

THE HOP GARDENS.—It is not till the end of July that any very decided opinion can be expressed concerning hop prospects in England; but, up to the present, the growth has been unusually vigorous and healthy. If things continue, therefore, to go well, a large crop of excellent quality should afford compensation for more than one bad year. In Kent the good appearance of the hop gardens may be said to be universal; and in the West there is hardly less ample promise. A slight show of mould was noticeable in mid-June. This was caused by the comparatively chilly nights. The subsequent rains have not been sufficient to cause the mould to spread, and the weather of the last ten days has caused a great and visible progress in the crop.

THE ROOT CROPS have greatly benefited by the heavy thunder-showers. Marigolds and swedes have been planted well and are growing soundly, though slowly. Turnips, however, have been attacked by fly, and are not of good promise. White turnips in many districts have only just been put in. The early crops of potatoes were cut by the May frosts, and in the Channel Islands severe losses were sustained. But the majority of English farmers have had the pleasure of watching a healthy development of this crop, which should with a dry summer be a big one. The importance of a good yield of potatoes to England and Ireland is very great, a largely increased expenditure a head being the result of a short potato crop.

THE ORCHARDS were wondrously wealthy in blossom this spring, and the apple blossom has set so well that a great cider year is looked forward to. Devonshire and Hereford are full of hope, and after the poor yield of last year they stand in need of good fortune. Pears and wall fruit trees do not promise so well, and do not look like a full yield. Plums are sometimes of good promise, but the blossom in the majority of cases did not set very well. Black currants are abundant and very fine, while red and white currants if less fecund in yield seem of a good size. The strawberry crop appears to be a satisfactory one, though most of the fruit now selling is from abroad. The growers expect the flavour of the English fruit to be good and the size large.

VIRGIL was none the worse poet for being also a farmer, nor will the Marquis of Salisbury lose weight in the House of Lords because he has taken in hand several farms upon the Hatfield Estate, and now devotes his Wednesdays and Saturdays to acquiring new knowledge of country life, and regulating directly the conduct of

part of his own estates. The Duke of Richmond could tell most practical farmers a thing or two about stock, and Lord Tolleremache knows as much about crops as most of his agricultural tenants.

MR. JOHN THORNTON, one of our first authorities on short-horns and Jerseys, and, indeed, on all English cattle, writes to point out the serious danger of our head of cattle being allowed to diminish while population shows a steady increase. His experience among farmers enables him to state that the great hindrance to more cattle being bred at home is the serious loss arising from foot-and-mouth disease. Directly disease attacks breeding herds, the milk supply diminishes, and it becomes unfit for food, and hence not only are cattle unable to produce calves, but a very important farm product is entirely stopped. The recent outbreak of disease has been clearly traced to an importation of cattle from a foreign country in which disease was known to exist. Mr. Thornton is strongly of opinion that were great restriction placed on the importation of foreign cattle our herds and flocks would increase, and as a consequence the sum now spent in foreign markets for foreign produce would be greatly diminished.



THE popular Drury Lane drama, entitled *Pluck*, has been revived at the ADELPHI, by arrangement with the authors, Messrs. Augustus Harris and Henry Pettitt. Mr. Harry Jackson's part of the Jew, Bevis Marks, falls to the share of Mr. Anson, who is very successful in developing its odd combination of villainy and humour. Miss Kate Pattison (just returned from a professional tour in the United States), Miss Clara Jecks, Mr. Lyons, and other members of Mr. Edgar Bruce's company, also take a prominent part in the performance. Allowing for the somewhat restricted space of the Adelphi stage as compared with that of Drury Lane, the scenic effects, which played an all-important part in the original performance, are skillfully reproduced, and new scenery is provided for the occasion. *Pluck*, though a poor production from an art point of view, is a piece essentially within the traditions of the Adelphi as the house of melodrama, and its revival here may probably do something to compensate for the disappointment attendant upon the production of Mr. Wilkie Collins's painfully unendurable play.

The performance of *Odette* at the Gaiety Theatre on Monday evening afforded English audiences an opportunity of seeing Madame Blanche Pierson and M. Dupuis in their original parts in a play which, owing to its speedy transference to our stage, has already become familiar on this side of the Channel. Allowance must of course be made for the disadvantages under which a foreign troupe necessarily labours in being away from their own stage and scenic accessories, and also in the fact that the minor characters are on such occasions represented as a rule by chance recruits hastily assembled for the purpose. Altogether the representation was an interesting one, Madame Blanche Pierson's performance of the part of the erring wife being full of passion and highly finished, while M. Dupuis's impersonation of the husband—who it will be remembered was represented in the English version at the Haymarket by Mr. Bancroft—was marked by a grave tenderness both appropriate to the character and impressive in itself. The time, however, has now gone by when anything short of a performance of highest excellence by French actors in London could excite any very deep interest. The truth is that our stage has made of late years a marked advance, and English audiences have become accustomed, not only to good acting, but to a careful attention to *ensemble*, and a perfection of details, which naturally renders them more fastidious than they were wont to be. On the whole, it seems probable that the demand in London for French performances—apart from the appearances of such famous persons as Madame Sarah Bernhardt or from such peculiarly piquant and essentially French products as Madame Judic—is destined to decline. Since the production of M. Sardou's comedy the company have appeared in *Le Nabab*, that much-talked-of political dramatic satire by MM. Daudet and Eliezéar.

The latest London *débütante* is Miss Faunce, a young lady who made her first appearance at the VAUDEVILLE Theatre on Tuesday afternoon in the arduous part of Leah, in the well-known adaptation of Mosenthal's pathetic play. Unhappily the impression produced by Miss Faunce's acting was not favourable; and her enterprise only afforded another illustration of the rashness of dramatic aspirants.

Miss Mary Anderson, who is to make her first appearance on the English stage at the LYCEUM Theatre on the 1st of September next, is a young American lady of some renown as an actress, but of still more celebrity for her grace and beauty. According to a sort of semi-official statement lately published, she will wear, in the character of Galatea in Mr. Gilbert's celebrated classical comedy, a costume very cunningly designed, both in itself and in certain novel mechanical contrivances, to convey the idea of draperies carved in stone. The costume is stated to have been designed by Mr. Frank Millet, the distinguished American artist, who was also one of the most adventurous of the correspondents of the *Daily News* during the Russo-Turkish War.

In pursuance of his long-announced series of brief revivals of past successes, Mr. Irving will appear this afternoon at the LYCEUM in again be sustained by Miss Ellen Terry.

The late Mr. Buckstone's romantic drama, *The Flowers of the Forest*, long associated with the name of Madame Celeste, is to be revived at the GLOBE this evening. Miss Harriett Jay, to whose benefit this first performance is devoted, will play the part of Lemuel the gipsy, together with Mr. Charles Kelly as Ishmael.

On Monday next the Beatrice comedy company will appear at the OLYMPIC Theatre in Mr. Frank Harvey's drama, *The Waves of Sin*.



NO EVIDENCE WAS OFFERED BY THE CROWN in the case of William Joseph Lynch, *alias* Norman, brought up before the Central Criminal Court on Monday on a charge of conspiring with certain other prisoners to destroy public buildings by means of nitro-glycerine, and a verdict of "Not Guilty" was accordingly returned, for which the prisoner expressed his thanks. It is said that Lynch, who gave evidence for the Crown at the trials of Gallagher and his accomplices, desires not to be discharged from custody until arrangements are made for sending him abroad.

THE MAGISTERIAL INVESTIGATION into the case of Adelina Reece, the Gloucestershire midwife, and her husband Charles, closed on Friday week at Gloucester with the discharge of the male prisoner and the committal of Mrs. Reece for trial on a charge of wilful murder. Evidence, it was said by the police, could be obtained as to the other seven infants found buried in her garden, but it was thought by the magistrates that the case of the last was quite sufficient by itself.

NOMINAL PENALTIES only have been imposed by the sitting magistrate at Lambeth on the persons summoned by the Metropolitan Board of Works for holding public meetings upon Peckham Rye. The defendants, Mr. Chance opined, were all persons of high respectability, and had been probably encouraged to act as they had done by the fact that the matter had been brought before Parliament. Nevertheless, they had transgressed the law, and those among them who admitted that they had done so would have to pay 2s. costs and 1s. fine, while those who obstinately pleaded not guilty would be fined 5s., besides the 2s. costs.

THE PERILOUS HONOUR of carrying distinguished visitors would seem, if we may judge from the first two days of the court-martial on the captain and officers of the unlucky *Lively*, to have been the proximate cause of the loss of Her Majesty's despatch-boat. Lord Napier, the head of the Crofters' Commission, is a bad sailor, and to enable him to dress before landing at Stornoway the obliging pilot took the *Lively* into smooth water. But in so doing he seems to have lost his bearings, and, deceived by the uncertain light of the setting sun, not to have discovered the ripple of the waves over the spot where the Hen and Chickens lie. Lieutenant Mills, too, the navigating lieutenant, who had sent a private letter to the Admiralty complaining of his being superseded by a local pilot after his experience on board the *Jackal*, had gone below for dinner, not dreaming of any danger, and regarding himself as simply officer of the watch, and not the navigating officer of the ship. Meanwhile, the *Lively* ran upon the rocks, from which the storm of Wednesday has sent her fragments floating down the Minch.

HOW LITTLE DAMIETTES may arise at our very doors was shown this week, in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Courts, in the case of "Corrie v. Reddin." The plaintiff, the Rev. E. Corrie, is the owner of some land in Camberwell, subject to a lease for a long term of years, from which, however, gravel, sand, minerals, &c., are excepted. Of this land Mr. Reddin, scavenger and contractor, took a long sub-lease, and forthwith dug a monstrous hole, from which he removed the valuable sand and gravel, filling it up again by night with refuse of the most abominable kind, and on this foundation intended to build houses. Happily, Mr. Justice Matthews has dealt with the unjust contractor as he deserved, condemning him to pay 2,000l. damages, to re-fill the hole with honest gravel, and to submit to a most stringent injunction, of which the terms will be submitted to the approval of the Court.

IN THE INTERESTING SUIT OF "LEWIS v. LAYARD," in which the Maidenhead magistrates dismissed the summons taken out last autumn against the latter for fishing in some waters which Mr. Lewis, who owned an eyot on the Thames, considered his own property, the judges have declined to make an order for a new trial. It was intimated, however, that the case had been wrongly stated, and that the point at issue was not whether Mr. Lewis owned the soil of the river, but whether he had a right to the fishery.

IN THE TEST-CASE OF CHAINE v. NELSON, the Supreme Court of Appeal in Ireland have decided that the new judicial rents shall date, not from the gale day succeeding the order, but from that next after the day on which the Land Act came into force. This decision, over-ruling the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas, will favourably affect the *status* of 40,000 tenants.

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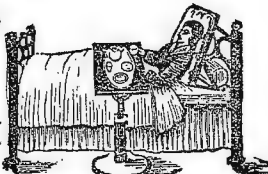
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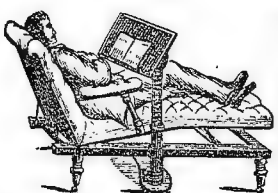
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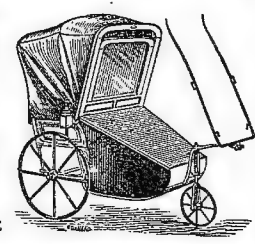
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OUR TOWNBIRD

THE London sparrow belongs to precisely the same family as the country sparrow; he is the same pert, inquisitive little fellow, whether, in company with five hundred brethren, he be chirping in chorus at roosting-time in the ivy that clothes the walls of a country mansion, or in the plane tree in that extremely central urban spot, Stationers' Hall Court. He is the same bird; though, if relatives from Sussex and Ludgate Hill were placed side by side, it would be hard to consider the grim, dingy, sooty ball of feathers that dodges the horses' feet, or chirps from a gutter above the roar of London streets, as being exactly of the same race as the handsome brown-backed, chestnut-headed, and grey-vested little fellow, who raises his head so proudly over his black cravat, and cries "chiswick" loudly wherever he may be. An indweller in our sooty metropolis, where clean paint is a term that applies for twenty-four hours only after the application of a pigment, and where the white man breathes the floating black, would raise his eyebrows upon being told that a sparrow is a very beautiful bird, and, looking at the next one that met his gaze, mentally call his informant by the opprobrious epithet which signifies that he is a teller of untruths. But, all the same, a spring-time sparrow in the country is really a very beautiful little fellow, though a very æsthetic in his choice of quiet colours, and the arrangement of his harmonies of tint. He lacks the sage green and the peacock blue, but he is a very chirping harmony of browns and greys, with arrangements in black, and, above all, merits attention for his right to a character which for ages has been monopolised by the dove, probably for no other reason than the fact that the latter bird's name rhymes conveniently to "love," and that it makes a dismally pertinacious, soul-wearying noise, called cooing, in the spring, when it inflates its throat, and bows its head up and down in a most idiotic manner. It is only a case of personal appearance after all. The dove looks soft and gentle-eyed, and has been immortalised by poets; but, with the sole exception that it is good in pies with its claws hung outside as a sign, the dove or pigeon is a failure as a bird. Dove and love? Why, you should see a sparrow in the spring, pertinaciously hanging about in his lady's train in company with four or five more, all would-be lovers of the lady, for in Sparrowdom matters are reversed, and every lady is certain to get a good many offers of marriage. Miss Sparrow can truly say too many lovers will puzzle a maid. They do puzzle her, the four or five who come a wooing all at once in their best plumage, which they spread wide and display, puffing out their breasts, and hopping nimbly round to show what fine fellows they are; but for a long time only with the result that Miss Sparrow's puzzledom shows itself in angry scolding. Like Mrs. Guppy she bids them all "get out" a hundred times over, and grows so angry at last that the attendant swains are pecked—really henpecked—and lose feathers, and are driven off again and again, but only to come back and hop round crying "chiswick-chiswick" and "choose-choose, choose-choose" at so rapid a rate that the utterance is doubtless often mistaken for something else. At last, after hours of this pertinacious following, the lady does choose, and the happy honeymoon is spent in selecting a site and making a home.

Dove? Why, what can a dove do in the way of making a nest fit for a nursery for his wife and young? Nothing but gather together a few rough bits of stick, and lay them across and across where a couple of convenient branches shoot out with a few twigs at a suitable angle from the parent branch of a tree, just so low down and in so exposed a place that if that predatory wild beast, the boy, does not see it at once, the first marauding cat that goes poaching upon shiny nights will have the unfortunate pair of fat dabs of young—that is to say, if magpie and weasel have allowed their mamma to hatch. Why, the sparrow is a very prince of a lover and husband compared to the dove. He is good at making choice of a site, and if it be in the fork of a tree, he is a clever architect, and will work assiduously with straws and strands till he has made a big nest with a stout rain-resisting dome, while there is a hole in the side, and such a lining of feathers, rags, and wool, as will keep his family warm in the coldest times, or prevent those clean-looking, handsomely-speckled eggs from catching a chill if mamma leaves in search of exercise or crumbs. If he chooses an ivy tod, or a clustering creeper, it is in the cleverest place. If in a spout, it is often where the water will not flow; and if beneath the eaves, you may rely upon it that the storm will be strong indeed if it moves the sparrow's home. And here family after family, two or three in a season, are brought up, fed with assiduity by the most notable of parents, and sent about their business just at the right moment to make room for more. For this is not done too soon. The sparrow family have all been taught to fly, and are led from place to place, big, perhaps, as their parents, but easily known by their shorter tails and vibrating wings, which are fluttered rapidly when food is on the way.

He is a nuisance, this sparrow, no doubt, taking toll largely of the farmer's wheat just as it grows ripe, and many an ear can be seen denuded of its grain by the flocks that hover about the corn-fields. A glutton, too, is he over cherry-ripe, while, earlier in the season, with what zest he will pick at the newly-sprouting marrowfat, under one or other of the many names by which nursery-men now supply the pleasant pea. But even though he taxeth these, and loves, too, the lovely coral currant as it hangs in clusters on the branch, who would grudge him his share when it is recollected how he feeds on grubs and insects by the myriad! You who have gardens, watch him as he clears the aphids from the rose, and picks the many torments from the flowery buds. Who, too, in the pleasant country would miss his chirp? While in London Town, where bricks and mortar have driven every other bird, but a solitary pair or two of rooks, farther and farther away, the sparrow seems to say: "No; I took to man from the very first, right away there in his Eastern home. I saw him single and I saw him married; and with all his faults I love him still. I have been with him in all his migrations, as he grew in Asia, Africa, Europe, and town or country—it's all the same to me." And so it seems, for, whether by a lordly mansion in the shires, in a fashionable square, or the closest, dingiest Gray's Inn or White-chapel alley, by the merchant's warehouse, the poorest garret, or the hospital ward, open the window, and the pleasant chirp comes in—the cry of the impudent sparrow, as people call him, Heaven knows why, for all he shows is a half-timid trustfulness in his old friend man, whose crumbs he eats, and whose company he affects, refusing faithfully to be driven away. Fancy London without a sparrow!—what would it be?

G. M. F.



It is seldom that the continuation of a work is equal to its commencement. But we rather prefer Lieut.-Colonel C. Townshend Wilson's "Duke of Berwick, Marshal of France, 1702-1734" (Kegan Paul) to the volume "James II. and the Duke of Berwick," of which it is the sequel. Colonel Wilson is such a thorough enthusiast, and knows his subject so intimately, that, well-worn though it is, he contrives to give it quite a new charm. Reading his description of Almanza, and of the thoroughly Iberian obstinacy of the defence of Jativa, we feel that the mantle of Napier has fallen upon him. His narrative is of thrilling interest.

Englishmen on both sides; Peterborough and Cloudesley Shovel against Asfield and Berwick. It includes a glance at the Camisards, who show very differently in these pages from their appearance in the ordinary religious novel. It details the terrible siege of Barcelona, and deservedly gibbets the almost incredible perfidy of Queen Anne's Government to the poor Catalans (Bolingbroke used the phrase "British interests"). It speaks up for that *Grand Monarque* whom Carlyle taught us to cry down. Altogether, it makes far the most delightful book we have come across this year.

There appears to be something in the earth's motion northward through space which thins away its globe in the southern hemisphere; there must also be something intellectually bracing to the denizens of at least one part of that hemisphere, either in this northward motion or in some other occult cause. We assume that a Buenos Ayres audience was able to really enter into and appreciate the abstruse discussions which form the matter of Mr. Leighton-Jordan's lectures, and we say, without fear of contradiction, that such strong meat would not have been palatable to any non-scientific audience in this quarter of the globe. What do we poor easy-going folks know of *vis inertia* (except that it prevents us from following the subtleties which Mr. Jordan deals in), or of how that philosopher's top, the gyroscope, is controlled by astral gravitation, even as the waters of the great deep are? Who are we that we should discuss a new theory of the tides? Or that we should be called on to take sides in the controversy about ocean currents between Mr. Jordan and Dr. Carpenter? May we not enjoy the log of the *Challenger* without being worried with the feeling that by bringing up so much of the sea's bottom that ship has been turning all established beliefs upside down? Such matters are too great for us. When called upon to exercise ourselves in them we realise what David meant when he said he felt even as a weaned child. And all this the Buenos Ayres Literary Society listened to night after night—it makes 500 pages in "The New Principles of Natural Philosophy" (Bogue). Well; we will not promise to read Mr. Jordan's other books—"The Elements," "The Ocean," "Vis Inertiae;" nor is it needful to do so, for the present volume, he assures us, is a revised edition of most of them. From his first chapter we must confess we have learnt much. It is full of refreshers in oft-forgotten truths of science. Who, for instance, thinks that of two stars of equal apparent magnitude that which is actually further off exerts the greater force on the earth? Yet if we reflect a moment we see that it is true.

Mr. Baring Gould has made the Fatherland in its history and its quaint Medieval myths his own subject. It was well, therefore, that "Germany," in the "Foreign Countries and Colonial Series" (Sampson Low) should have been entrusted to him. His book is well done, and the chapter on Social (misprinted Local) Structure is very interesting. The points in which the *Bauer* differs from the English farmer are to a great extent those in which the Irish tenant differs (we had better say differed) from the English. We are glad to see that Mr. Gould sides against Mr. Freeman as to the persistence of the Britons in England. While fond of generalising he does not neglect small facts,—that almost all the vineyards of the Kaiserstuhl, for instance, are in the hands of Jews no doubt helps to explain the *Judenhetze*. The illustrations are good; indeed, the book is commendable throughout.

There is a certain sameness in army books; but this is less apparent in Surgeon-General Munro's "Reminiscences of Military Service" (Hurst and Blackett) than in most of its class; a surgeon sees a side of army life which is naturally less open to fighting officers. Thus Dr. Munro is able to give several very curious cases of presentiment, though some are surely explicable on the ground of nervous depression. It is rash in an M.D. to pronounce that a man must have been in perfect health because he nerved himself to go through three or four days' very hard work under an Indian sun. Dr. Munro gives some striking instances of what Indian officers know too well—the cholera line, on either side of which there is perfect exemption, along it, death. He comments on the rank crop of mistakes which made our first attack on the Secunder Bagh a failure; and (years before) he had witnessed the gross way in which such an army as we have never had since was cruelly sacrificed before Sebastopol to want of preparation. He has many pleasant notes of the French, one of whom, seeing a Highland regiment on a paper-chase, first stood to arms, thinking they were Cossack marauders, then laughingly cried: "Sacré, ce sont les écossais; ils s'amusement." "Reminiscences" is throughout a very readable book.

We never were in West Africa, and we have no wish to go; therefore we cannot pretend to say, now or hereafter, whether Captain Ellis is right in his estimate of the relative worth of Christian and Mahomedan negroes. The former he describes as insolent beasts, who have lost the sanctions of fetish and replaced them by nothing whatever; the latter are frugal, industrious, temperate, even cultured. "Dam white nigger" is the usual salutation of the former; "Salaam aleykoum" (peace be with you) of the latter. Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Winwood Reade (who had seen much of Africa) held the same view. One of Captain Ellis's many good stories is how a very Christian smuggler for years made the fetish ground of Badagry the hiding-place for his rum. Another good story is about the sick Dahoman who (the fetish man told him) was troubled by his dead brother. "Just remind him" (replied he) "how I used to thrash him when he was alive, and won't I give it him when I go below if he doesn't leave me alone now." "The Land of Fetish" (Chapman and Hall) is by no means all good stories; there is plenty about our penny-wise and pound-foolish arrangements at Bathurst, and generally about our dealings with the French on the West Coast. Captain Ellis, by the way, very much belittles the "customs" (human sacrifices) at Dahomey and elsewhere.

"Leaves from the Diary of Henry Greville" (Smith and Elder) will disappoint the scandal-mongers for whom his brother Charles's Memoirs were such a choice *morceau*. The Letters are simply a straightforward account, by one who was in a position to see and hear much, of what went on during the thirty years beginning with 1832. Of course the book is most interesting, more especially as Mr. H. Greville's position in Paris enabled him to be behind the scenes during the Spanish marriage business and the flight of Louis Philippe. His estimate of the Citizen King is not a high one; he was wholly wanting in dignity, even vulgar. It is curious to find that the Legitimists to a man voted for Louis Napoleon; he would (they thought) *faire l'appartement* (keep the place warm) for them. To us the strange thing is how Mr. Greville, while not ignoring the Irish famine, for he speaks once about it, should content himself with that one reference to what was certainly the most important matter then going on in the United Kingdom. He has some rare *mots*; that of Talleyrand, when asked if Josephine *avait de l'esprit*, "elle s'en passait supérieurement bien" being the best; though Sidney Smith's explanation of Lord Durham's cargo of musical instruments, "he's going to make overtures to the Canadians," is also excellent.

In "Letter and Spirit" (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge), Miss Rossetti writes as we expect the author of "Seek and Find" should. There is a flavour of Ruskin in these pages; but the lady is much more practical than the author of "Fors Clavigera." Her contrast between the sordid and the heavenly-minded economist is very well drawn; though we think she is a little hard on the religious man who kept one dog more than he paid tax for. We must say a word about the get-up of the book, the printing is, for its size, simply the clearest we ever saw in this age of blurred type. In "The Two Gospels" (City of London Publishing Company), Mr. W. T. Lee stands up manfully for Revelation and a personal God in opposition to the Agnostics. Many will think he is rash in

classing Atheism and Materialism together; but Napoleon's rebuke to his savans: "Your arguments are quite conclusive, gentlemen; but who made all these" (stars)? deserves more consideration than it gets from a certain class of minds just now.

When all are so good it is invidious to make comparisons; but among the excellent Diocesan Histories published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, that of "Worcester" seems to us quite one of the best. It is a great thing to get for 2s. 6d. a lucid account of how the Church has fared in an important bishopric since the beginning of Christianity; and Mr. Gregory Smith and Mr. Phipps Onslow have managed to make their book as interesting as the account of chronicler Florence's *habitat* ought to be. The picture of Prior Moore, who fell on the evil days of the Commissioners, is worthy in its way to rank with Carlyle's "Past and Present." The index is a great help, as is the appendix on the Wiccan (wichs, as "Droitwich"). We heartily recommend the book.



MESSRS. BOOSEY AND CO.—"Colin's Love Letter," words by E. Williams, music by J. L. Molloy, is a piquant little song which young amateurs will find both pleasing and useful. By the same composer, with sweet simple words from the pen of F. E. Weatherly, we have a taking easy song, entitled "Children's Prayers," which will strike home to the hearts of mothers who may happen to hear it.—"Perchance," words by Lillias Johnstone, music by Malcolm Lawson. A well written, singable song for either mezzo-soprano or tenor, of small compass.—"Shearing Day," words by Dr. Bloomfield, music by A. M. Wakefield, in two keys, A and C. A good baritone singer would find this song very useful at a country Penny Reading or concert.—Messrs. H. Conway and F. H. Cowen have written and composed a very charming song for a tenor, entitled "I Will Come," it is not at all difficult.—From Byam Wyke and A. L. Mora we get a bright and bold song called "The Shipwright," but it must be well studied to be well sung as it is by Signor Foli.—"The Southern Breeze" is a vocal waltz by Josef Meissler, with pretty and loving words, very pleasing and easy.—"A Day's Ride" is a waltz by Caroline Lowthian, founded on Scott Gatty's popular song; it is decidedly taking, and the time is well marked.

MESSRS. STANLEY LUCAS, WEBER, AND CO.—Two songs, words by Dr. H. Gehl, music by A. Schliebner, are "The Bird's Paternal Pride" and "Mouse Song," both quaint, amusing, and thoroughly Germanesque. By the same composer we have three equally clever songs, two of which are set to Longfellow's favourite verses, "The Rainy Day" and "The Wave;" for the third, "A Memory," E. P. Hutchinson has supplied the rather commonplace words.—"More and More," or "Beyond All Mine," written and composed by Theo. Marzials and A. M. Wakefield, is a fervent love song, with a charming accompaniment.—Six well-arranged songs, for voice and pianoforte, by Mrs. Tom Taylor, entitled "Songs of Youth," are well adapted for young, but not too juvenile, singers; they are published collectively in a neat cover.—"Haldan Kjerulf's Album of Song" is a collection of songs, translated from the Danish, French, and German into English, by T. Marzials. Amongst this collection are several which have been translated or adapted from the English to the German, for example, "Mein Herz und Meine Leyer" ("My Heart and Lute"), after Thomas Moore; and "Willst du Glanz Gewinnen" ("Go Where Glory Waits Thee"), also by Thomas Moore. As a pleasant companion for our holiday trips, we can recommend this album, which contains twenty-eight songs.

RECENT POETRY AND VERSE

"RARE Poems of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," Collected and Edited with Notes by W. J. Linton (Kegan Paul) is a pleasant volume which every true lover of poetry will like to have on his or her bookshelf. The idea has been to include in the collection only such pieces as are not to be found in the ordinary anthologies, and it has been well carried out; not the least of the editor's merits is that he has had the sense to give his extracts without the absurd emendations too often thought necessary in such compilations. The notes are scholarly and to the purpose.

From the dedication to that too-little read poet, Mr. Alfred Austin, we gather that the author of "Two Fancies, and Other Poems," by William Graham (Kegan Paul), believes himself to be a follower of Byron. We fail to discover any traces of the great master's influence, unless it be in the badness of the writer's blank verse, and his addiction to weak endings; even here one recognises rather a misguided admiration for the more prosaic mood of the Poet Laureate. It might also have been as well to acknowledge indebtedness when appropriating an entire line from Shelley! The hero of the chief piece fell in love with Dannæcker's Ariadne, which he seems to have thought was a Greek statue, and for this excellent reason jilted the young lady to whom he was engaged—who was weak enough to break her heart and die for such a snob. Besides this the chief thing to be noted is a weak attempt to imitate "Don Juan;" in all seriousness we would ask Mr. Graham if he had never a mother, when he can write such a line as

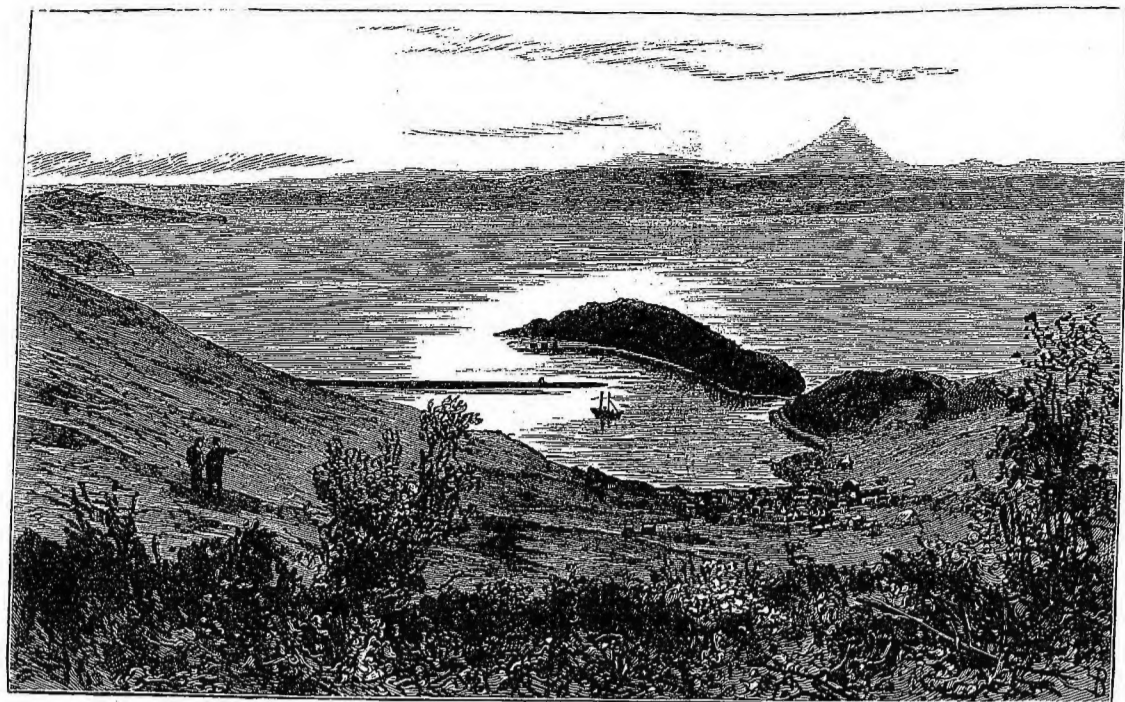
All women are coquettes; they are the devil!
Such silly attempts at epigrammatic cynicism are unpardonable after a fellow has got out of the fifth form!

There are not wanting signs that, with a less ambitious scheme, success might have crowned the attempts of Mr. Cameron Macdowall, the author of "Lady Margaret's Sorrows, and Other Poems" (W. H. Beer). The song on the battle of Marston is really spirited and good, and there is genuine Northern humour in the lines, "To My Small House in Scotland;" but, until he has more technical knowledge, Mr. Macdowall would do well not to publish his attempts at blank verse. What are we to make of such a line as "Gore did rear his shoulders 'gainst the door," or "But a deep, and to him, incomprehensible blush?" Apart from this there are traces of morbid feeling throughout the book, which do not leave us with a pleasant impression.

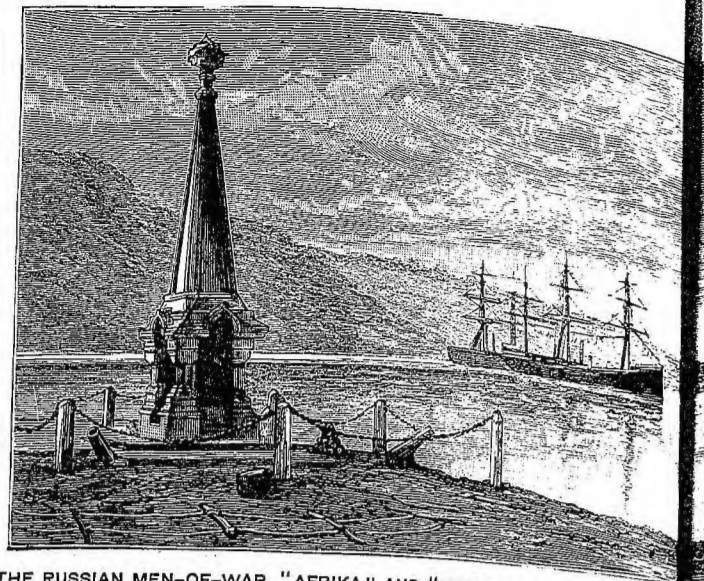
Not much can be said about "Songs of a Semite: the Dance to Death, and Other Poems," by Emma Lazarus (New York: Office of the *American Hebrew*). The chief piece is a ghastly tragedy, fairly well written, concerning a medieval slaughter of Jews in Germany. It is founded on a German tract, and recalls in its incidents both the opera of *La Juive* and our own Marlowe's *Jew of Malta*. The translations and shorter pieces have but little to recommend them.

Amongst translations we must specially note "The Divina Commedia of Dante Alighieri," samples of a new translation by E. H. Plumptre, D.D., Dean of Wells (Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co.). Dr. Plumptre evidently hesitates before giving to the world the whole of his work; but, if this pamphlet is really a sample of the whole, we will make bold to assure him that the world will be only too pleased to receive the boon. We would draw particular attention to the "Ugolino" passage, and to that from Canto III.

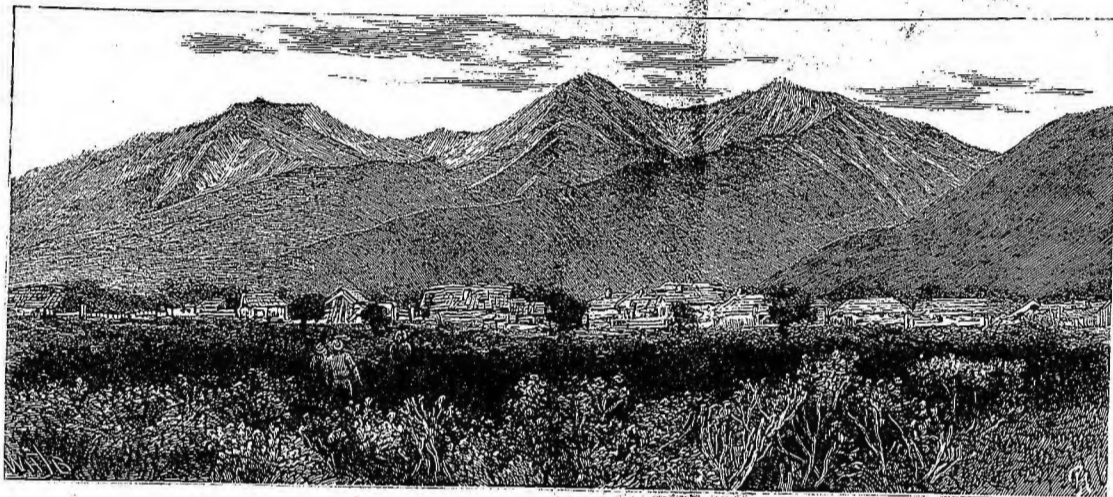
A pleasant, summery little pamphlet is "A River Holiday," illustrated by Harry Furniss (T. Fisher Unwin). The writer of the verse—who need not have concealed himself behind initials—has grace, humour, and the true facility needed for such work; whilst Mr. Furniss's pictures are both clever and pretty.



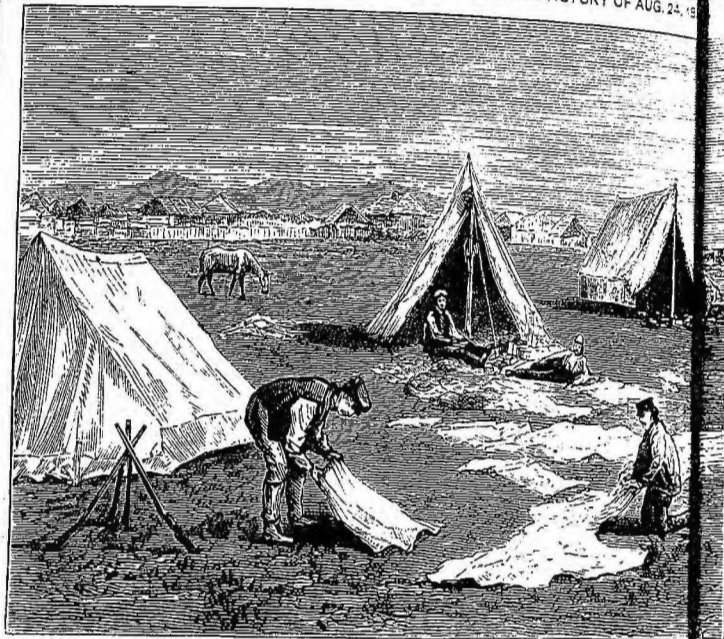
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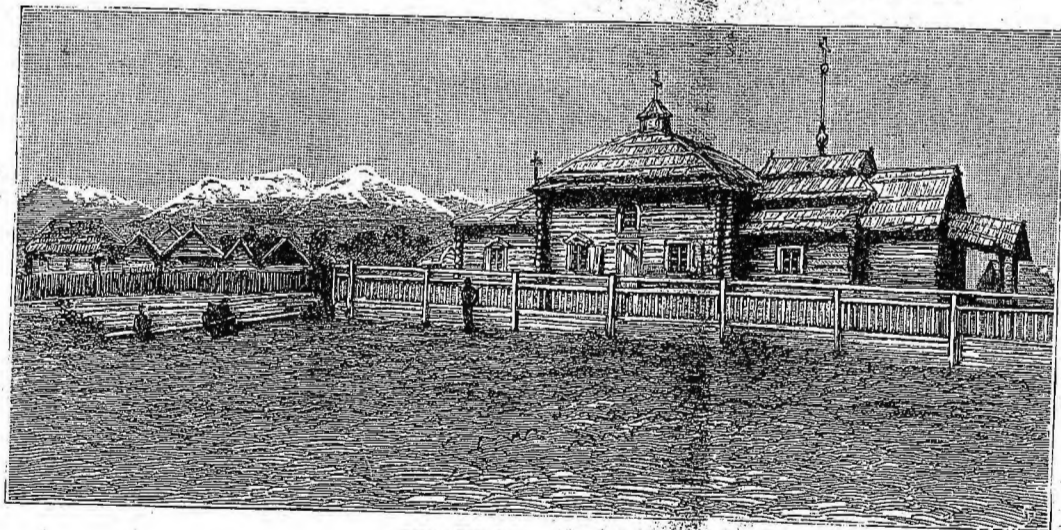
THE RUSSIAN MEN-OF-WAR, "AFRIKA" AND "VESTNIK," INAUGURATING AT PETROPAULOVSKI (SEPT., 1882) A MONUMENT TO THE RUSSIAN VICTORY OF AUG. 24, 1854



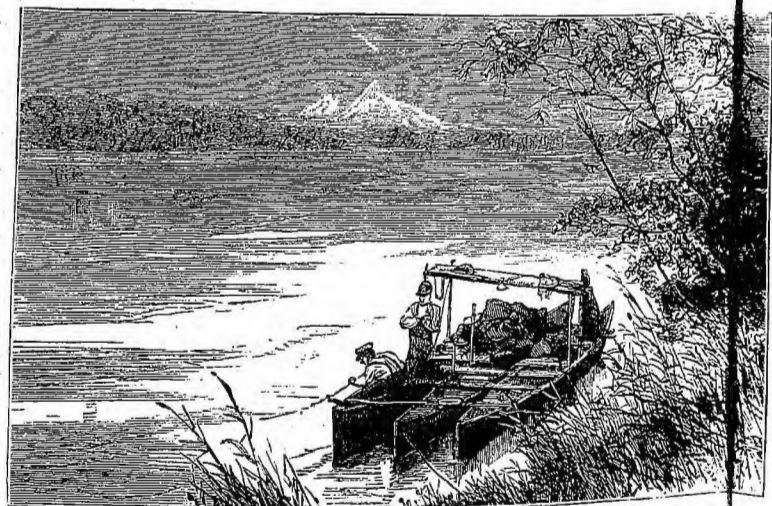
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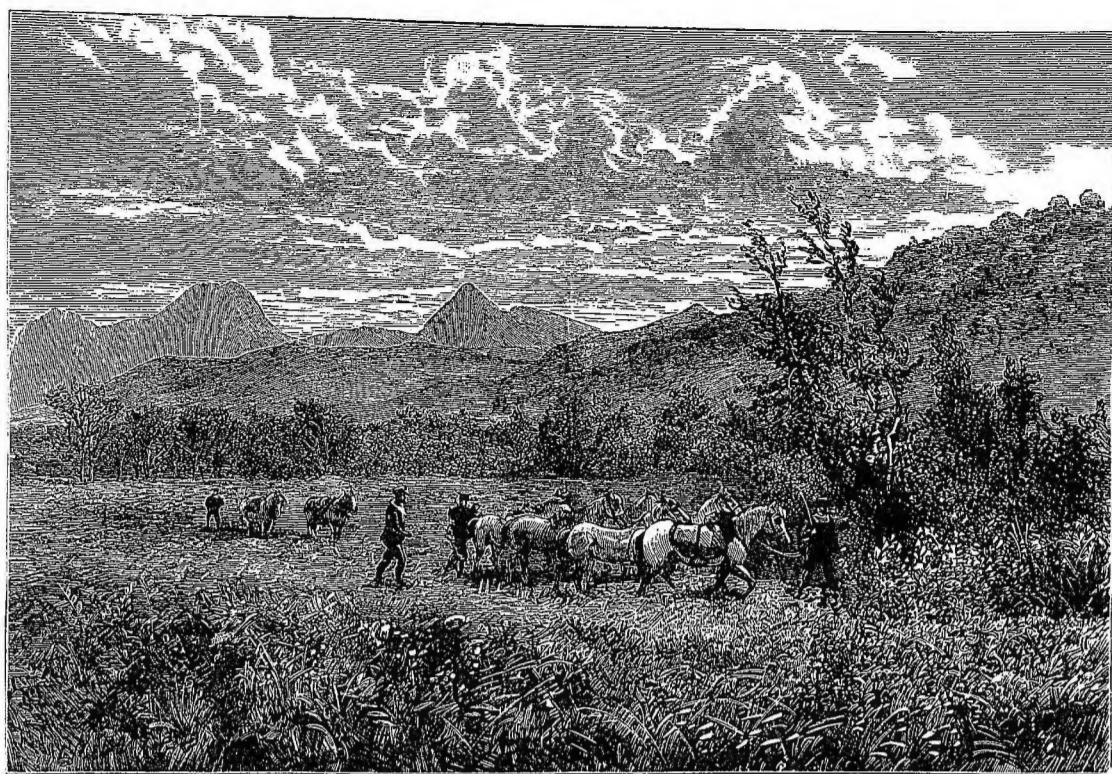
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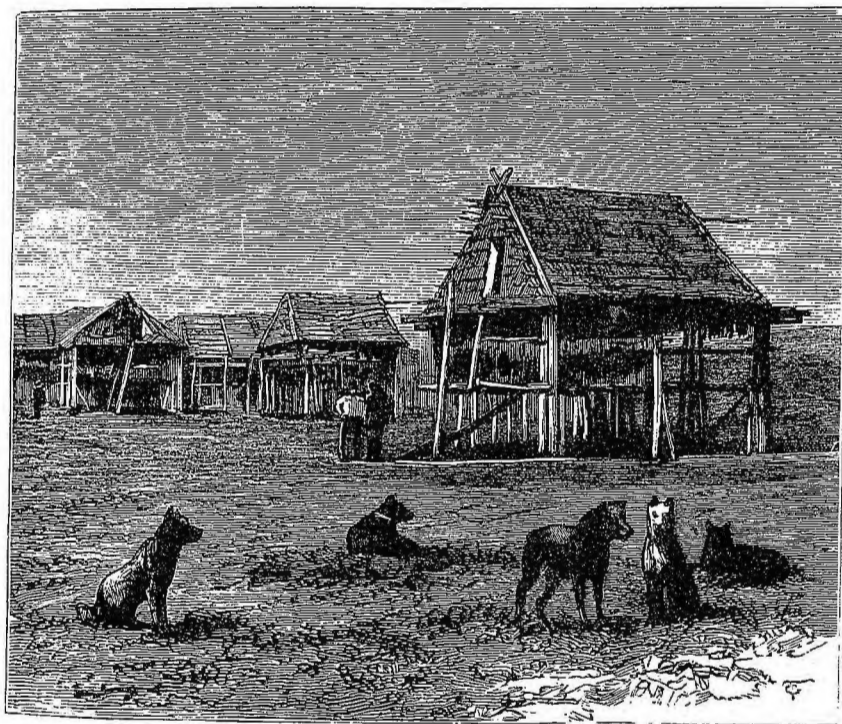
KLOOCHEFSKOIA VOLCANO ON THE KAMTSCHATKA RIVER



DR. GUILLEMARD IN KAMTSCHATKAN HUNTING DRESS



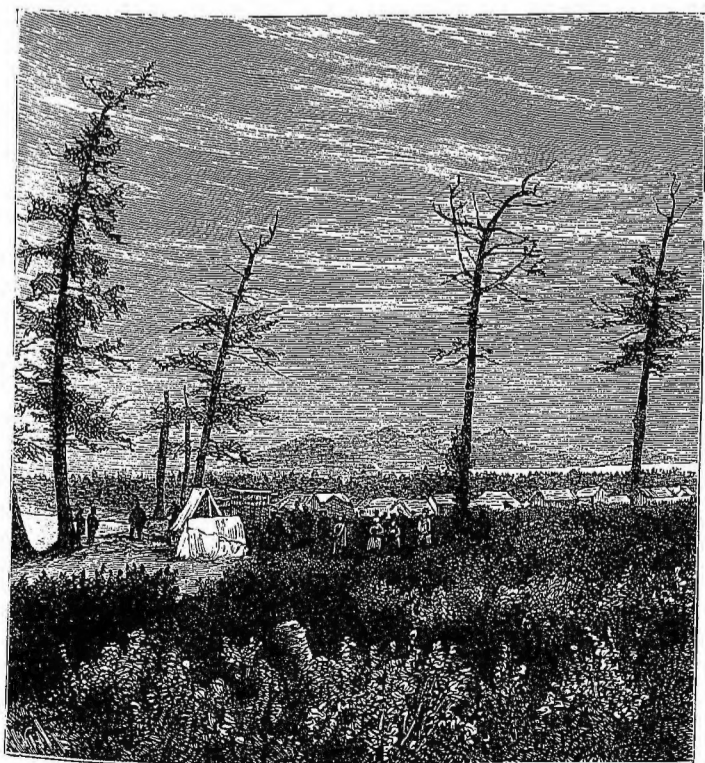
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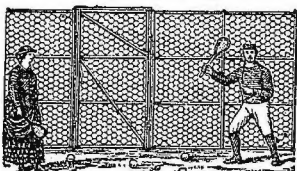
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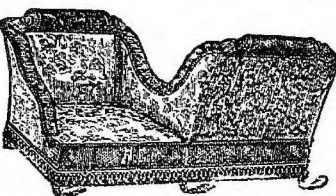
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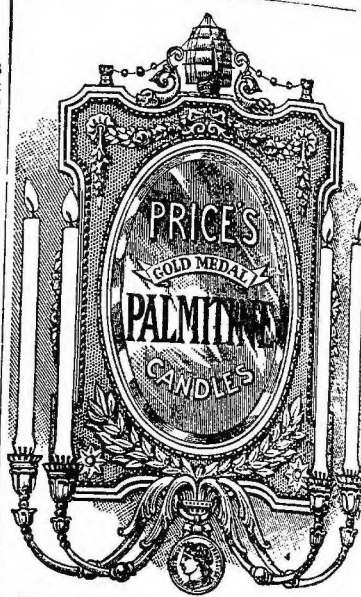
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